Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

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ORDER OF GOLDEN KITE GRANTED 3,573 HEROES OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY

Killed in China Affair And Current War, Announcement Shows

SPECIAL AWARDS MADE

General Tsukada Who Fell on China Front Recipient of Highest Honor

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to make the 44th Grant of Awards to Army officers and men who were killed in the course of the China Affair and the Third Grant of Awards to those who gave their lives in the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced jointly by the War Ministry and the Cabinet Bureau of Decorations at midnight Saturday.

Most of the men honored were heroes who gave their lives for their country in the course of action on the Chinese Continent, on the Southern fronts, and on the Manchurian continent since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Men who died while fighting, or from illness, in the course of fulfilling their duties in the second period of the China Affair—from April 29, 1940 to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia—also were included in the Grant.

Those who received the supreme honor of the Order of the Golden Kite numbered 307 for those who served in the China Affair, and 3,266 for those who served in the War of Greater East Asia. The men receiving the highest award included General Osamu Tsukada who died in action while serving as a commander of Japanese Forces in China.

Of the 3,573 men awarded the Order of the Golden Kite, 98 men received special distinction awards. "Shukunko." These included General Tsukada and Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara.

His Majesty the Emperor, upon receipt of reports of General Tsukada's heroism, was pleased to grant to General Tsukada the highest honor a Japanese warrior may receive, the First Class Order of the Golden Kite.

The heroism of General Tsukada as Vice-Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions during the War of Greater East Asia, already is well known to the people of Japan.

Also conspicuous among those honored with special distinction awards were Lieutenant-Colonel Shoichi Ogaki and Lieutenant Shigeyoshi Yamazaki, both of whom met death as tank commanders. Of their fighting ability their comrades would say that they fought in a manner "to make the Gods weep." Both men through their heroic action contributed greatly to the final victory of their comrades during the running battle on the western coast of Malai.

Others receiving special distinction awards were Sub-Lieutenant Hisamatsu Fukui, who had received a citation previously from his Commander for special heroism as wing-commander during the crossing of the Johore Straits and Lance-Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto who died while piloting a steel launch.

Assassination Plot Foiled

A plot to assassinate Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil, was revealed in the January 15 edition of the Prensa, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei relaying a wire from Montevideo. The gist of the report follows: President Vargas had planned to call upon General Alferdo Baldomir, President of Uruguay, but upon the discovery of a plot to waylay and either assassinate or abduct the Brazilian President, the plans for the visit were immediately abandoned. The leader in this plot, an officer of the Brazilian army, and several other army officers and confederates have been arrested.

Moresby Bombed Again

The Southwest Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced that Japanese Air Units on January 15 carried out another bombing on Port Moresby, according to a Lisbon dis-

General Osamu Tsukada Given Highest Order of Golden Kite

Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara and Lance Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto Also Among Those Posthumously Awarded High Honors

Among the heroes who have posthumously received special honors as revealed in the latest announcement are General Osamu Tsukada, Major-General Takeshi Fujiwara, and Lance-Corporal Kiyoichi Yamamoto. Both General Tsukada and Major-General Fujiwara died heroically in Central China recently.

For his distinguished services, General Tsukada has been decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. He was the holder of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite at the time of his death.

Major-General Fujiwara has posthumously received the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite, while Lance-Corporal Yamamoto has posthumously been granted the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Honored for Gallantry

The honor conferred on the Lance-Corporal was for the high order of heroism displayed by him when he died calmly, saying to his comrades in arms that he had done his duty, after he had managed to be at the control of an iron boat in the Johore Straits at the commencement of the campaign for the reduction of Singapore despite fatal bullet wounds.

The gallant Lance-Corporal was among the few officers and men whose military feats have been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

A Domei reporter visited the bereaved family of General Tsukada at Ochiai 4-chome, Toshima-ku. He was taken by Mrs. Tsukada into the room where an altar was raised in front of a likeness of the late General. She was moved to tears of joy by the intimation brought by the reporter that her husband had been honored.

"It is beyond me to express adequately my sense of the unbounded benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor. I am filled with awe and trepidation by the thought that further honors have been conferred on my husband who did nothing for which he is to be specially honored apart from merely performing his duties. I am sure that my husband in his resting place is shedding tears of joy over the honor which has been done him on top of the arrangement made for his funeral to be held as an affair of the Army General Staff.

The late Major-General Fujiwara's family lives at Kami-Ikegami, Omori-ku. A reporter of Domei called on Mrs. Fujiwara with the news that her husband had been honored. She recalled to the reporter that her husband had been in transports of joy over his opportunity of dying for the Sovereign ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. She spoke of the happiness of her husband when he was to depart for Burma in the War of Greater East Asia.

Letter Bares Courage

A letter sent by her husband to his family on the eve of his departure for the Burmese front told of his determination not to return home alive until he had fulfilled his duty.

Speaking of the family life of her husband, Mrs. Fujiwara told the reporter:

"My husband was a man of few words. He never spoke of the war to the family. He was wont to say to his children: 'You are expected to become strong and righteous.'

"My husband was extremely careful about his health. He used to tell us that he had the duty to take care of himself, which was for His Imperial Majesty."

The residents of Wakayama, from where Lance-Corporal Yamamoto hailed, experienced their proudest moment when the news was brought to them that the brave warrior of their native place whose military exploits had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, had received further posthumous honors.

They have put up funds for the erection of a memorial stone to the departed heroic Lance-Corporal in the Wakayama Castle Park.

The memorial, whose unveiling has been set for February 9, the death of the Lance-Corporal, will have an inscription contributed by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area.

Lance-Corporal Yamamoto has been the most honored man in Wakayama ever since his acts of heroism on the battlefield became known for the first time last year. There are few school children in Wakayama who have not learned to speak with pride of the Lance-Corporal's gallant deeds.

The mother of the departed war hero told a reporter of Domei that she could not bring herself to believe that her son had done anything which had made him popular with the people. She remembered the words her son spoke to her three years ago as he was about to join the colors. They were: "I do not think of returning alive."

"I feel like telling the spirit of my son that I am really proud of being the mother of a man who has joined the guardian gods of the country," she told the reporter as she came to the close of the interview.

She and the other members of the family of the departed Lance-Corporal have the prospect of being attended to by the hero's older brother. This man whose whereabouts have not been known for more than 10 years has written to them telling of his intention of taking the place of his departed hero brother in looking after the affairs of the family.

His letter showed that he has reformed after he learned of the heroic death of his younger brother.

Sumba People Cooperate

The native inhabitants of Sumba Island are doing their bit to assist the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. Recently when an American plane, Curtiss-Hawk, made a forced landing in a jungle, the islanders rushed to the cockpit, disarmed the pilots and handed them over to the Japanese authorities.

Explains Solomons Victories

Domei

ROME, January 13.—Circumstances surrounding the signal naval victory achieved by Japan in the Battles of the Solomons were fully explained by Captain Toyo Mitsunobu, naval attache to the Japanese Embassy here, at a lecture meeting this evening.

U.S. JOURNALS BLAST CLAIMS OF OFFENSIVE

Impossibility of American Counter-Attack Pointed Out by Life and Newsweek

JAPANESE UNITS LAUDED

Nippon Troops, Engineers Definitely Superior in Fighting Ability, Says U.S. Writer

In complete contradiction to official American propaganda, two influential American weeklies, Life and Newsweek, this week revealed how totally unfounded are the U.S. claims that this year will be America's year to take the offensive. Domei January 15 dispatches from Lisbon and Buenos Aires disclose.

Life magazine pointed out that any American force attacking Japan would be a "Dead Duck" and Owen Clement in Newsweek bared the superiority of the Japanese Forces in the Solomons fighting.

Said Life, "In its frequently noised counter-offensive against Japan, the U.S. navy's strategy is to retake one by one the islands occupied by the Japanese and finally to hit Japan itself. This is the so-called "Land-Sea Operations" so often spoken of by U.S. admirals. These same admirals look upon the Solomons fighting as the first stage in the long operations for the retaking of the Japanese-occupied islands. The Navy Department however states that such operations are far off, that they would require huge sacrifices and that there is no hope of success in aerial fighting.

"The Navy Department is a prisoner of fantasy. Even if the navy were to use all its existent battleships and aircraft carriers and were to add to it the total of vessels being built today, it would be absolutely impossible to attack with any success Japan's important bases. That is because it cannot even be imagined that American warships could attack Japan's land-based air force. As has been proved by the fighting in the Pacific even from the first days, aircraft carriers which went within the range of Japan's land-based planes were "Dead Ducks." Life leans more to the air force opinion that certain limitations must be placed in the operations against Japan."

Japanese Are Lauded

Of the fighting in the Solomons, United Press reporter Clement who returned recently from the South Pacific declared in Newsweek, "The Japanese in the Southwestern Pacific are stubborn and fight with amazing skill. Japanese warships bring their transports right in to the shore and with methods peculiar to the Japanese start their landing operations. It isn't rare for X X

(Continued on Page 2)

FIFTH SESSION OF KUOMINTANG APPROVES AIMS

China Will Stake All Toward Strengthening Ties With Japan and Its Allies

NIPPON'S PARTNERS HAILED

Will Fight to Drive Out Anglo-U.S. Influences and Realize Sun's Ideals

Domei

NANKING, January 15.—Stressing that Japan's relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights and retrocession of its concessions have fully qualified China as an independent nation, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang in a declaration adopted this morning declared that every effort must be made to attain the unification of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia toward the realization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The declaration stated that the Kuomintang is resolved to stake their all toward further strengthening the ties between Japan and China as well as the bonds of cooperation with Manchoukuo and Thailand "as our partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Germany and Italy were at the same time hailed as "cocreators of a new world order."

It was emphasized that China's step in joining in the fight to drive Anglo-American imperialism and influence out of China and the whole of East Asia is a realization of the ideals, the Pan-Asianism, of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Now that the first vital moves have been made, the declaration said, the members of the Kuomintang and the entire people of China must strive to aid Japan in every possible way to attain the aims of the war. It added that the significance of the War of Greater East Asia must be fully grasped, production must be increased and peace and order further expanded.

The declaration pointed out the need for setting a fine example of unity, co-prosperity and peace in order to win the confidence of those in Chungking who have been under the delusions fostered by the United States and Britain but who are now gradually awakening to the reality of the situation. "Outside of a few hard-headed elements in Chungking," the statement pointed out, "there are many who are now watching the situation carefully." It added, "The time when they will turn over a new leaf is not far distant."

Seen As Significant

Domei

NANKING, January 15.—The clarification of the Kuomintang's attitude and its future policy in its statement issued at the close of the

(Continued on Page 2)

42 WARPLANES BLASTED IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREAS BY JAPANESE AIR UNITS

1,058 Enemy Planes Destroyed Since August in South Pacific

Results Scored in Solomons, New Guinea, New Britain; Brilliant Achievements by Imperial Air Forces Seen in Series of Sweeping Attacks

The Japanese Air Forces in a long series of aerial combats in the skies of the South Pacific from early in August last year to early this month shot down or destroyed the remarkably large number of 1,058 enemy planes. Details of the aerial war results scored in the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain areas during the same period follows:

	Enemy plane losses
In the Solomons area:	
First Battle of the Solomons	58
Battle of the South Pacific	200
Third Battle of the Solomons	73
Japanese planes lost throughout the three battles	102
Enemy planes lost in the series of aerial combats	584
Japanese planes lost in the series of aerial combats	95
Total of enemy planes lost	915
Total of Japanese planes lost	197
In the New Guinea area:	
Enemy planes lost	96
Japanese planes lost	20
In the New Britain area:	
Enemy planes lost	47
Japanese planes lost	2
Grand total of enemy planes lost	1,058
Grand total of Japanese planes lost	219

Violent Fighting Seen

It is learned that the enemy lost a total of 1,058 planes in the areas of the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain from the first part of August last year to the first part of this month.

These results are an indication of the violence of the aerial fighting which has been going on almost without cease in the South Pacific since it began in early August last year.

The military results which have been scored by the Imperial Air Force in this theater of action are the more remarkable for the fact that the force has had to operate under extremely difficult conditions. Dense banks of cloud and squalls have had to be contended with by the valiant force in its struggles with the enemy who apparently counts on sheer numbers in his fights.

Reports indicate that the air force maintained by the enemy in the area of the South Pacific is composed for the most part of Grumman fighters and Boeing B-17 planes called Flying Fortresses.

It is the lot of the Imperial Air Units to deal with the enemy who appears bent on engaging in counter-offensive operations against Japan.

With the cooperation of the Imperial Army Air Units, the Imperial Navy Air Units are making successful attempts to outwit the enemy either by making surprise attacks on enemy air bases or by smashing the enemy planes whenever they come out.

Wavell Visits Border

Domei

CANTON, January 16.—Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, made a tour of inspection of the Indian-Burmese border lines for the first time since he was promoted to Field-Marshal, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

British Lose Destroyer

The British Admiralty on January 15 announced that the new destroyer Partridge was sunk, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Destruction Roars Through the Skies

Like homing pigeons streaking for home, these warplanes of the Imperial Navy wing their way through the

the enemy, to blast to the earth hostile air units, smash ground installations, sink enemy warships.

THAI EMBASSY THANKS JAPAN FOR DONATIONS

Spokesman Says Thailand Will Never Forget Aids Given By All Nippon

The Thai Embassy here issued an official statement of gratitude, on behalf of its nationals on Saturday, for relief measures which the Government and people of Nippon recently extended to the flood victims of Thailand.

It is recalled that in November last year the Government here dispatched monetary contributions and material necessities to relieve the suffering Thai nationals.

In addition, many private sources such as the Dai Nippon Airways Company and the Tokyo branch of the Indian Independence League as well as numerous individuals have since donated large sums of money through the Thai Embassy.

Furthermore, the Nippon Buddhists Association is still collecting contributions from its adherents in Nippon to help the followers of the same faith in Thailand.

The Embassy spokesman assured also that the Thai Government and people will never forget not only the recent aid it has received from Nippon but the many sympathetic acts which have been extended to Thailand in the past.

Tsingtao Japanese

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 16.—Japanese residents in Tsingtao as of January 1 numbered 40,358, including 20,977 males and 19,381 females, according to a survey by the Nippon Consulate. The figure represents 37,530 nationals from Japan Proper, 2,674 Chosenese and 154 Taiwanese.

Conference in Chile

The Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez met and made important deliberations with the Japanese Minister to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, on January 15, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei of the same date

Results Achieved in New Guinea and Solomons Sectors

JANUARY 5 TO 11

Navy's Winged Forces Score Brilliantly in Series of Spectacular Attacks

The Japanese Naval Air Forces either shot down or destroyed a total of 42 enemy planes during the period from January 5 to 11 in the Solomons and the New Guinea areas, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement reads:

"The war results obtained by the Nippon Naval Air Forces during the period from January 5 to 11 are as follows:

"1. Air duels in the Solomons Group area:
Enemy planes either shot down or destroyed aground, 21.
Our planes which dived into enemy targets and which have not yet returned, three.

"2. Aerial combats in the New Guinea Area:
Enemy planes either shot down or destroyed aground, 21.
Our planes which dived into enemy targets and which have not yet returned, six."

Authoritative sources commenting on the aerial war results scored in the South Pacific area from January 5 to 11 by the Japanese Naval Air Forces as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday revealed that these results were achieved in a series of spectacular fights over the Solomons and New Guinea area.

On January 5, the Japanese warplanes spotted and immediately charged into a powerful formation of enemy planes consisting of twin-motored flying boats, large bombers and more than 10 Grumman fighters. In the fierce dog-fight that followed between the Japanese fighters and Grummans, five of the enemy fighters were quickly blasted to the ground. The Japanese planes followed this up with a smashing attack on the flying boats and bombers, shooting down one of the bi-motored flying boats. The other planes, thrown into panic, took to their heels.

On the same day, the Japanese planes also downed one reconnaissance sea-plane. Only two Japanese planes were lost in the encounter.

There was a lull in the fighting for the succeeding five days, with both sides waiting for the chance to resume activities, but on January 11 another spectacular aerial combat was staged.

Meeting a large enemy air squadron composed of 12 large bombers and 24 Grumman fighter planes, the Japanese planes streaked right into the midst of the enemy. The enemy fighters were shot down one after another, until 14 Grummans had been sent spinning to the earth. The remainder of the enemy force limped hurriedly back to its base. In scoring these brilliant results, the Japanese lost only one plane.

Unlike the battles in the Solomons area, the combats in the New Guinea area were carried on without a break from January 6 to 10. In a series of smashing attacks against scores of enemy planes including Boeing B-17s, Consolidated B-24s, North American B-25s, Lockheed P-38s and Douglas A-20s, the Japanese Forces shot down 12 large planes and nine smaller ones, putting an effective stop to the enemy's plans for an aerial counter-offensive. During the above period the Japanese units lost only six planes.

Foreign Students Honored

An elaborate New Year luncheon party was given by the Women's New Life Society in honor of more than 100 foreign students from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines and the East Indies on Saturday at the Gajoen Restaurant in Meguro. After a lively discussion on the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, they witnessed various performan-

CHOU FO-HAI SCORES SKEPTIC QUARTERS

Nanking Minister Avers China's War Declaration Made of Its Own Volition

Domei

NANKING, January 15.—In a nationwide radio broadcast this evening shortly after the adjournment of the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang, Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, castigated the skepticism and doubt existant in some quarters regarding China's sincerity in having declared war on the United States and Britain.

The gist of the Finance Minister's seven-point speech follows:

1. China's entry in the Greater East Asia War, as an active partner of Japan, came about of its own volition and is a matter of course of policy with the National Government. President Wang Ching-wei actually intended to declare war on the United States and Britain and other Anti-Axis Powers on December 9, 1941, but at that time the time was not ripe. When all preparations were made, the Government saw no need for further delay of its action. It is merely a case of a long pending plan put into action.

Everything to Gain

2. China's entry in the war, notwithstanding skepticism entertained in some parts, will not increase national burden. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose.

3. Some quarters seem to entertain the idea that the Anglo-American Powers eventually will come out victors and the present participation in the war on the side of Japan will deprive China of its voice in the postwar situation but such a view is definitely wrong. Participation or no participation, Anglo-American nations, should they win, will not spare China of the divide and rule policy. There cannot be victory for the enemy, and we have nothing to fear.

4. Notwithstanding skepticism to the contrary, Japan will under no circumstances impose on China, as is well attested by her recent relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China and retrocession of all her concessions in China. Japan, will do her utmost to assist China in strengthening the National Government politically, economically and otherwise.

5. China's participation in the war has closed the door to a general peace with Japan, some people seem to think, but this is a very shallow view, because ever since Chungking joined the war on the side of the United States and Britain, it has lost the right to speak of peace with Japan.

Therefore, even if the National Government did not declare war on Britain and the United States, a general peace under prevailing conditions would be impossible anyhow. There is only one way for us to achieve a general peace and that is to crush the United States and Britain.

Voluntary Action

6. Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia will under no circumstances jeopardize China's position. Japan did not coerce China into the present war. China's entry, as has been pointed out, has come about of its own initiative. Japan has already occupied such an immense territory in the south which is so rich in natural resources that she need not impose on China. China's comparative position has become such that it is she that will need to depend on Japan for not a few things.

7. China's entry in the war will bring about a concentrated economic policy within the country, but that is a necessary step for the successful prosecution of war by any warring nation, and hence economic collaboration with Japan under a controlled economic system is only a natural consequence.

COMMENTS ON CHINA'S ARM

Civilian, Military Cooperation Vital, Says General Li

NANKING, January 16.—Interviewed by Chinese journalists from Shanghai and Nanking who recently visited North Kiangsu, General Li Chang-kiang, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, declared that for the salvation of the country and of the people, it is paramount that peace is first realized.

He stated that in order to make the troops better fulfill their duties, efforts should be exerted toward the elevation of the standard of the army, the enforcement of stricter discipline, the intensification of training, and civilian-military cooperation.

Dutch Windmill Saved

THE HAGUE.—The windmill at Wijk near Duurstede, once the object of Ruisdal's famous painting, is to be preserved by the Society for the Preservation of Dutch Windmills which is collecting a fund for this purpose, it was learned here.

Yunnan Province, Scene of Campaign Of Nippon Army, Vividly Described

Once Famous Trail for Marco Polo But Loses Importance to Now Defunct Burma Route—Area Being Cleared of Chiangsters

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

FROM THE YUNNAN FRONT, January 15.—What kind of a place is Yunnan province where a certain Japanese army unit is now in occupation and where Japanese troops are facing Chungking forces on both banks of the Nu River, the upper reaches of the Salween River which flows from the Kuenlun mountains, known as the "roof of the world"?

On the basis of information gathered from a certain Japanese unit and also from a Taiwan doctor, Makoku-en, the following general outline of Yunnan may be made, especially concerning the area south of the Nu River, which forms the foremost front of the Japanese southern continental sphere.

In the light of ancient remains, such as the Marco Polo route linking Myitkyina, Tengyueh, and Paoshan; the "Kung-ming dam" which was built to prevent flood during an expedition by an ancient Chinese warrior, General Kung-ming, to annihilate barbarians from the South; Yunnan province, since olden times, had every vantage of becoming an important site both strategically and commercially. However, we can easily imagine how uncivilized and remote a place this district has been when we hear of the opening of the notorious Burma route in May, 1940. While truck after truck carried full load of materials for Chungking aid into this province, the inhabitants silently strained their eyes, listening to the noise of the rumbling trucks, watching their speedy movement.

Mountainous Areas

Topographically, this province has "waves of long mountains" running from east to south with villages and towns scattered here and there. The cities of Tengyueh and Lungling are situated on plateaus 5-6,000 feet in height. The climate of the province is not very different from that of Burma. Yunnan is characterized by heavy rainfall and clouds which refuse to clear up even for a single day. Dense clouds closely resembling mist almost always cover the mountains, causing difficulty in seeing. Owing to this fact, truck caravans of the Chinese Transportation Company, in carrying Chungking aid materials, have had a most difficult time even during daytime, despite the fact that their headlights were switched on.

Areas to the north of Lungling and Tengyueh are mainly inhabited by the Chinese, while in villages near the Burma border south of Mangshih are seen the Kachin, Thai, Shan and Burmese races. The Chinese, who hold domineering positions, live mostly in dry zones, but those of other minor races lead primitive lives in lower valley districts.

The administrative structure is somewhat similar to the Japanese "tonari-gumi" (neighborhood association), a chief supervising each association of some dozen households. At certain places, however, several villages form one unit with its own head. These associations are placed under the control of the provincial government.

Administrative expenses, though they differ somewhat according to the circumstances of the particular district, are chiefly defrayed from tax revenues. The taxes are levies on paddy and wheat fields, the slaughtering of cattle, on liquors, and tobacco. Opium manufacturers are subjected to heaviest taxation in the province. However, as the amount of these taxes is extremely small, there is no marked development in industry, education, culture, and transportation facilities. The development of sanitary facilities has been practically nil.

No Big Industries

Industry in Yunnan, is nothing noteworthy, her main commodities being rice, sericulture, tung-oil, and charcoal. Coal mines in the Tutung and Laoya mountains are not in operation. These conditions, coupled with inconvenient transportation facilities, still keep the province in a primitive industrial form. However, rice in this particular province is said to be of a good quality, and a certain Japanese army unit is conducting a technical research into the possibility of manufacturing Japanese sake and selling it in Burma.

With regard to education, Yunnan has only two middle schools, one in Tengyueh and the other in Lungling. They are the highest institutions of learning in the province. Another surprising fact is that each of these schools has only some 100 students, one-third being girls. The educational curriculum is equivalent to that of the Japanese primary school. A private institution is found in some villages, but the age and knowledge of students of such institutions widely vary. It is said that among the villagers, only the teachers of these private schools can properly read and write, the rest being totally ignorant. With no desire to study, they are idle, conservative, and superstitious. On the other hand, however, they are naive and good of nature. One notable fact is that their women are surprisingly strict about the idea of chastity, which is perhaps, unparalleled in the world. The women strictly try to maintain the purity of their bodies at the cost of their lives, and if, for instance, the fiance of a maiden dies a natural death, she will commit suicide by throwing herself into the river.

Had Glorious History

It was since the opening of the Burma route that the Yunnan province came out into prominence. Such being the case, "Yunnan and its communications" loomed before our eyes with a fateful linkage.

The Yunnan province, which has had various historical episodes since the opening of the Marco Polo route as the relaying point with India and Burma, steadily declined since the end of the Chin dynasty, and today there remains nothing, with all the stone-paved roads in the mountains abandoned, of the gorgeous old civilization. The only thing that remains there is the winding Burma route which appears like the trail of Chiang Kai-shek's dreams—Symbol of "futile resistance."

The inhabitants in this province, who marvelled at the flow of the trucks, should have strained their eyes over the onrush of the Imperial Japanese Forces who have swept away Chungking troops like a gale. Thus, Yunnan province, where innumerable battles have been fought since ancient times, has been completely placed under the domination of the Imperial Forces. And now the people there have set out on the task of creating a new history, by building a realm of peace and prosperity.

UNSINKABLE BAMBOO BOAT MADE BY FORMER TEACHER

Army Interested in Novel Idea —Launching Planned Next Month

A large-sized "unsinkable bamboo boat," the first of its kind, is now being built by Yoshijiro Araki, former instructor at the Seventh Higher School, reports the Asahi. The craft is scheduled to be launched early in February.

The novelty as well as the practicality of the boat has aroused the interest of the military authorities, who claim that vessels of this type which can be constructed in less than 20 days can be used for transportation purposes.

The bamboo craft, according to the designer, will be equipped with sails as well as a motor. Though Mr. Araki could not guarantee its use on the high seas, he indicated that the ship was of sufficient strength and durability for coastal and river navigation.

As soon as the first boat is completed, the designer stated that he will pilot her himself in a maiden voyage to Oshima and to other ports in order to determine the range of its utility.

Spalla Becomes Chutist

ROME—It is announced that Erminio Spa'la, former European heavyweight champion, who recently made his appearance as an operatic singer and film actor, has volunteered for service as a military parachutist. He is 45 years of age.

Drunkenness in American Army and Navy Ires Public—Authorities Deny Charge

Public opinion in America now demands that men and officers of the American army and navy be prohibited from drinking, according to a January 1 Domei report from Lisbon.

Civilians in America are disturbed by the fact that not only has drinking by American soldiers and sailors become a problem of discipline but that it also has a demoralizing effect on the general American public, the report discloses.

In answer to repeated civilian denunciations the U.S. Office of War Information on Thursday is said to have made the following announcement:

"There is absolutely no excessive drinking by the men of the U.S. forces and this should not be made into a serious problem. Never in the history of the American army has the behavior of the troops been as good as it is today. The pay given to our troops is considerable and they have ample opportunities to drink, but according to statistics only one out of a thousand has been arrested for drunkenness.

"In a recent survey carried out by the air force of the army, it has bared that 58 out of a hundred drank no alcoholic beverage at all, that 11 confined themselves to beer, and that only 11 actually drank liquor. What sells most at army camps are coffee and milk. More than 40,000 bottles a month of non-alcoholic beverage are consumed monthly by the men at Fort Smith.

"Only one percent of the entire number of men have been arrested for drinking while on trains. One month last autumn 25,970 men of camp Edwards visited a neighboring town. Out of that number only 42 were arrested for drunkenness. There is no excessive drinking among the men because hang-overs do not help in the next day's training and because there is a penalty of 30 days in the guardhouse for drunkenness. There are some stores near camps which sell beer after lights out but absolutely no men patronize these stores. In the last war there were many who sneaked out of camp to drink and there were even some cases of bootlegging.

"After all a drinker will not cease to be a drinker merely because he puts on a uniform. But it is easy to imagine that his drinking will decrease greatly once he enters the army. In any case the army today is above criticism as far as drinking is concerned."

MUSLIMS IN W. ASIA LAUD JAPAN'S ACTION

Greatly Impressed to See Concessions, Extrality Returned to China

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 15.—The return by Japan of its concessions and extrality rights to the National Government of China has aroused a keen sensation among the Mohammedans in various countries in West Asia, according to reports reaching here today.

This show of sincerity by the Japanese Government has deeply impressed the Mohammedans, who are today suffering under the yoke of American-British rule.

A number of Mohammedan newspapers carried the news of the abrogation under banner headlines attaching great significance to this step taken by the Japanese Government, but they have all been banned from writing editorial opinions on the subject by the resident American and British officials.

The repercussions caused by this news were especially strong among the Syrians, who plainly view with suspicion the promise of independence made by the United States Government.

Meanwhile, Syrians are today directly attacking the American Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, it is learned here.

One Mohammedan newspaper in Damascus recently declared; "The United States Government recognized the independence of Syria and the Lebanon, but the two countries actually do not possess the slightest appearance of independent states. What Mohammedans went from the Washington Government are not word promises only but the real thing."

The British-American abrogation of extrality delivered to Chungking, on the other hand, has come like a dead wind to the Mohammedans as can be seen in one Turkish newspaper which carried this news under the headling, "An Imitation of Japan."

MONUMENTS PUT UP FOR ENEMY AIRMEN

Japanese Soldiers on Burma Border Show Traditional Bushido Spirit

Another episode testifying to the traditional Bushido spirit of the Japanese soldier is told in a Domei dispatch of January 15 from an undisclosed place on the Burmese-Indian frontier.

A bold air raid was launched by the enemy over a certain place on the Burmese-Indian border on the morning of December 22. The enemy squadron, consisting of six Hurricane fighter planes, dived from an altitude of 5,000 meters and zoomed over our ground forces. No sooner had they come down than our anti-aircraft guns opened a barrage of gunfire. A thrilling aerial combat, too, ensued. The enemy planes also repeatedly machine-gunned the Japanese ground defense corps at a low altitude of 30 to 50 meters, but all of them were shot down by the Japanese anti-aircraft forces.

The fighting over, our soldiers paying soldierly tribute to the enemy pilots and gunners who had met their death, erected white wooden monuments in their honor with the inscription, "To the Unknown British Airmen."

BRITISH GIVE ALIBIS ON BURMA FIASCOS

Resort to Propaganda to Veil Repeated Failures in Counter-Offensives

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, January 16.—The British are making feeble attempts to explain the failure of their counter-offensives on Burma. They had been intensifying their counter-offensives on the Burma area in accordance with their policy of making the recapture of Burma their main task in the present phase of the War of Greater East Asia and, at the same time, they had been circulating exaggerated accounts of their operations.

The iron defense of Nippon's positions in that country has remained unshaken in spite of their most desperate attempts and the British propaganda is being refuted by the eloquence of facts.

The British themselves are unwittingly admitting the failure of their counter-offensives. A broadcast report from New Delhi says that Lieutenant-General Erwin, commander of the British India Eastern Forces, on his return to Calcutta after inspecting the Arakan front in western Burma, told newsmen that the main objective of the British was not to drive Nippon Forces out of Burma so quickly.

The current struggle, he asserted, should not be regarded as the main campaign of the "United Nations," their intention being to destroy the Nippon Forces bit by bit. Moreover, he went on, the Burmese border area is geographically difficult to negotiate and the counter-offensives are being hampered by such obstacles, while the Nippon Forces have recently increased their fighting strength.

Before the iron defense of the Nippon Forces in Burma, the enemy operations to wrest back that territory have been frozen, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Yomiuri-Hochi dated January 15.

Declaring it to be a general offensive on Nippon, the British have continued to attack Burmese border areas and each time they have been repulsed with heavy losses.

A Chungking dispatch reports that on January 11 at the Foreign Department Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, British Ambassador Seymour and Shafiar, Indian representative, signed a tripartite military pact binding Britain, Chungking and India. The pact is clearly intended to commit India to the recapture of Burma at the sacrifice of innocent Indian masses. It is expected that the Anglo-Indian forces will persist in their futile attempts with the aid of American airmen and Chungking troops, but the Nippon Forces in Burma are reported to be determined to turn the tripartite pact into a scrap of paper.

The supreme commander of British India forces is a member of the British Defense Council, while the viceroy is responsible for actual command under whom there is a Military Commission. The viceroy presides over this body and the chief-of-staff is its vice-president. The inspectors-general of aircraft, munitions, engineering, chief secretary of the Indian Government Defense Department and the financial adviser to the Indian Government are some of the members of the commission. Under this commission there is the general headquarters. The total strength of the British India forces is 300,000.

Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British India forces, has under him British regulars, Indian regulars, supporting units, Indian provincial forces, Indian reserves and private armies of Indian princes. British India is divided into north, east, west and south military districts.

As of the end of last year, the British regulars numbered 60,000, trained Indian regulars 80,000, supporting units of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineering, transport and railway 100,000 strong all told, Indian provincial forces 20,000, private armies of Indian princes of varying classes, undesignated number, all ill-equipped and of little material strength.

The Indian air force receives command from New Delhi but its headquarters is in Peshawar. The total aircraft strength is 400 or so. Besides these, there are American air detachments in New Delhi, Karachi and other places. Their boasted up-to-date craft are now active in guerilla warfare.

The British Government is said to be planning to mobilize an Indian army of 10,000,000, but indications are that it will be able to mobilize less than one-fifth of the exaggerated figure.

Asada Named Counselor

Shunsuke Asada, Consul-General, has been appointed counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Turkey, it was announced by the Foreign Office on Saturday.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, January 17, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Diet and National Will

NIPPON SANGYO—The 81st session of the Diet will reopen on January 21 after the New Year holidays against the background of intensified warfare. The Government has decided to present 88 legislative bills including 71 already adopted by the Cabinet and 17 additional items to be adopted hereafter. It is understood that 51 of these will be submitted first to the House of Representatives and 37 to the House of Peers. All praise is due to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, propelling force behind the Diet, for its reported decision to help speed up the Diet proceedings by discussing beforehand the bills that are to be presented.

The addition of new bills to the scheduled number is not due to the fact that the Government has decided also to include those items which are not of urgent necessity but because the situation at home and abroad has become more complicated than at the time the original number was adopted. There can be no question that the additional bills will also have to do with the strengthening of our fighting power and adjustments and improvements in various national systems. The Government in enforcing the policy of taking up the more important measures first and leaving for later consideration those bills which are not directly related to warfare has no doubt been motivated by a desire to cooperate with the Diet, to facilitate its deliberations thereon.

All things considered, the will of the 100,000,000 people of Nippon, as reflected in the current atmosphere of the Diet, is to identify the Diet with the Government and turn the current session into a "Victory Diet." This being the case, there is likely to be little debate on the various budgetary items to go before the Diet, including the extraordinary war budget shortly to be submitted.

Fifth Session Of Kuomintang Approves Aims

(Continued From Page 1)

Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees which was convened here for two days from January 14 throws a significant light on the future wartime policies of the National Government of China, observers here asserted.

These quarters pointed out that a total of 47 bills were all approved in their original form and almost all of them will be introduced for immediate consideration by the respective authorities of the National Government. The bills covering a wide range of subjects including the renovation of the secondary school system, civic education, the regular holding of national publicity conferences, wartime measures for the maintenance of peace and order, the prohibition of opium smoking, the food problem, the training and organization of the Kuomintang and others.

The fundamental guiding principles of the Kuomintang, these sources said, are such that they may be regarded as the basis for the people's cooperation with the wartime policies of the Government.

They declared that the strengthening of Sino-Japanese cooperation, the wiping out of Anglo-American influence through the East Asia League and the New People's Movement, the measures for driving home the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, the expansion of productive power and other aims of the Kuomintang are all in line with the basic policies of the National Government.

NORTH CHINA TO BOOST OUTPUT OF RESOURCES

Increase Noted in Coal, Iron While Cotton Crop Good, Says Tsushima

Positive production increase of coal, iron, salt and raw cotton in North China in order to further bolster the wartime structure of China was promised by Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, in a press interview in Osaka on January 17, states Domei.

"Development of natural resources in North China has been progressing smoothly and the production increase has been particularly noteworthy with coal and iron, which the cotton crop this year has been extremely favorable," Mr. Tsushima stated.

"The North China Development Company at present has under its control more than 30 subsidiaries connected with all important industries such as iron, transportation, telephone and telegraph as well as transportation. To raise working funds for those affiliates, the North China Development Company during the 1941-3 fiscal year floated ¥280,000,000 worth of debentures and will issue ¥360,000,000 worth of debentures during the 1942-3 fiscal year. Inclusive of the profits of those subsidiaries, I believe the working capital of those affiliates is expected to total ¥1,400,000,000," he declared.

Shozan's Cannon Found

Among the great piles of scrap iron contributed by citizens, a western-styled cannon, created by Shozan Sakuma, pioneer authority on ordnance and military strategy, was recently discovered in Nagano Prefecture, reports the Asahi. This gun judged as the one Shozan made in 1853, was contributed by an old family in Sarashina-gun, Nagano, and will be preserved as important reference material in the history of ordnance.

U.S. Journals Blast Claims Of Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

Airfield to be bombed three times daily by the Japanese and at times Japanese fleets bombard X X with X X inch guns for more than 4 hours. At such times marines seek shelter in trenches and dugouts.

"And the marines are continuously made targets of bombing and sniping. The Japanese also are expert at bird calls and in making noises like animals and use this ability when they crawl through the brush. At other times they menace the U.S. forces by making noises like machine-guns. They will wait camouflaged for hours in swamps and treetops. Apparently the Japanese have been given orders to aim first at our officers. Of course in actual fighting our forces wear no identifications of rank and a colonel can't be distinguished from a corporal but if their actions are observed for a while it can soon be found out which is the superior.

"Japanese snipers lay for officers and it is not rare for them to wait quietly for hours to attain their end. It is a favorite Japanese strategy to attack when it is dark when the weather is bad and in places with the most difficult terrain. It makes no difference to them whether roads are bad or whether there are no bridges. It should be especially noted that Japanese engineers are very superior. They fix bridges which are completely destroyed in an unbelievably short time.

"They work unconcerned through a hail of bullets and they repair roads as well as they do bridges. Ten Japanese soldiers will make a completely ruined airfield usable within 48 hours."

5,454 SOVIET TANKS SMASHED BY GERMANS

Figure Represents Total Loss in Period From Nov. 20 To Jan. 11

The Soviet forces have lost a total of 5,454 tanks during the period from November 20 to January 11, the German High Command announced on January 12, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

It was further announced that Red losses in this winter's campaign have been far more serious than in last year's because of the Russian attempts to conduct mass attacks without any regard for heavy casualties. Soviet losses in December were particularly serious, the announcement concluded.

MEN'S FASHION LIMITED

South Africa Decrees Law to Cope With Material Dearth

STOCKHOLM.—Because of the shortage of clothing material, regulations have been issued by the Government of South Africa in regard to men's fashions.

Trousers may not have more than three pockets, trouser legs may not be more than 48 centimeters wide, and may not be turned up at the bottom. Men's shirts may not have double cuffs or pockets. Stiff collars are banned. Embroidered pockets and lapels on pyjamas have also been banned.

CENTRAL GROUP DUE FOR JAPANESE ARTS

New Agency to Allocate Materials, Extend Guidance to Technologists

In order to retain the tradition and techniques of Japanese industrial arts, an organization named the Dai-Nippon Industrial Arts Association will shortly be established under the guidance of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, states the Asahi.

The same association will manage the allocation of materials for the manufacture of industrial art wares, decide the qualification of technologists, and fix the volume of production and other matters concerned.

It is recalled that since September, 1941, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has exercised the above measures in order to retain the technological culture of this country.

In view of the new situation, however, the Ministry has decided to sponsor the creation of the said association by carrying out the amalgamation of various organizations concerned, such as the Imperial Industrial Arts Association, Nippon Export Industrial Arts Association, Association for Artists and Technologists and the Prefectural Industrial Arts Associations.

The new organization will give guidance to technologists engaged in the production of special art objects including pottery, glass wares, dyed materials, metal works, japanned wares and others. It will also set about to unify the various sizes of furniture and commodities.

The inaugural meeting of the association will be held on January 18 at the Sanen-tei Restaurant in Shiba and the president will shortly be appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

NEW SCHEME TAKEN UP FOR CARE OF TINY TOTS

City of Sendai to Establish Special Nurseries for Tonarigumi Units

For the welfare of children and benefit of busy housewives, the city of Sendai recently decided to open neighborhood unit nurseries with the kind assistance and cooperation of housewives, college students and high school girls, reports the Asahi.

The plan, conceived by Mrs. Mie Kitajima, was presented at the Miyagi Prefectural Cooperation Conference, held toward the end of last year. Her proposal, which won the unanimous support of all the conferees, was put into practice through the combined efforts of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai Nippon Women's Association.

Now parents may go shopping, reassured as to the care and attention given their offsprings in the hands of some kind housewife in the same neighborhod unit, who may be on duty. Every housewife must, of course, take her turn in sharing the responsibilities.

In the near future, this successful experiment may be carried on in a wider scale, the Asahi opines.

Rostov Makes Cigarets

ROSTOV.—A large tobacco factory in Rostov has resumed the production of cigarets. For the time being 1,000,000 cigarets and 1,000,000 "papyros" are being produced daily, but these will soon be increased to 2,000,000 papyros and 3,000,000 cigarets a day.

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The proprietor stays at Kobe Hotel to attend to customers' requirements in Kobe-Osaka district toward the end of January. Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786. The dates will be announced later.

BORNEO IS EMERGING FROM LONG INACTION

Under Sincere Japanese Guidance, Inhabitants Making Rapid Progress

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Borneo, the "land of darkness," who lay but yesterday under the shadow of Dutch oppression has today opened her closed portals to the light of freedom and development, and today finds herself rich in those things in which she was yesterday poor. With peace and order being steadily restored to her internal situation, she finds herself, during the last ten months, under the guidance of the Imperial Forces, slowly emerging from industrial lethargy and mental indolence. Development in all its various phases is gaining marked headway in her economic, industrial, and cultural life under the diligent efforts of both her native inhabitants and the Japanese soldiers.

In the middle of last April, the southern sector of the island came under the control of the Japanese Forces, followed three months later by the western sector. With the two regions ultimately falling under a single control, a central administrative organ was subsequently formed, unifying the country.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the greater portion of her annual profits turned in from her national industries was seized by the Dutch Government. Returns from her industries were rarely, if ever, reinvested in her businesses, despite the fact that one of her biggest industries, rubber, brought in ¥10,000,000 of the total ¥25,000,000 annual profit.

Capacity Low

With the establishment of the new administrative organ under Japanese control, a systematic method of taxation was instituted. Owing to their extreme poverty brought about by Dutch oppression, the paying capacity of the people was amazingly low, but showing their willingness to cooperate with the efforts of the Japanese, they have unhesitantly paid their taxes.

The taxes themselves are collected by the village head, who in return for his services, receives 8 per cent of the total amount collected. Under Dutch administration, there existed an unfair tendency for heavier taxes to fall upon the poorer class, as commodities, including both luxuries and necessities, were subject to severe taxation. With measures inaugurated by the Dutch proving too harsh and unproportionate, the Japanese Civil Welfare Department, after a thorough investigation into the matter, is intending to alter and improve the entire system of taxation.

The island itself is rich in natural resources. There is a surprising abundance of agricultural products, timber, and minerals. Rubber is her great pivotal agricultural product, while timber, which was largely exported to Japan prior to the outbreak of the war, follows a close second. Under Dutch administration, her timber industry was scheduled for extensive paper manufacture, but with the commencement of the war, the plan did not materialize.

Jute, which is widely used in the manufacture of gunny sacks, gives promise of abundant production in the future. Copra, whose production was so excessive that it once necessitated proposals for limitation, is once again under large-scale production, for, with new channels for its use discovered in lighting, cooking, and for machinery, limitation became unnecessary.

The mining industry, with its various phases of production, sees a bright future in iron, petroleum, coal, platinum, diamond, gold, manganese, mercury, copper, and others.

Much Room for Development

In her industrial fields, Borneo has seen but little development. That which she needed she imported from Java, who, in turn, obtained necessary commodities from the United States and Britain. Thus, with other nations supplying her with necessities, she found but little need for turning her attention toward industrial development.

Today, however, she finds herself faced with the necessity of manufacturing herself that which she must use. She is, therefore, turning her ardent efforts toward the development of new industries; she is seriously considering the use of her agricultural, timber, and mineral products, the use of her rubber and latex in her newly instituted industries; and, she is considering the possibility of compressing her various materials to facilitate their transportation.

With this in mind, she has worked incessantly upon the expansion of her transportation facilities, reopening by March of last year her coastal lines and by April her shipping service for her mining industry. In addition to these, with the construction of boats by recent Japanese arrivees, her sea service is being rapidly developed for coastal transportation, and before long her plans for the opening of various harbors will become a realization.

Her land transportation is also being enlarged with the construction of highways through newly cleared junglelands. With rapid development in this line, it is not difficult to realize that in the not so distant future, railway systems connecting North and South Borneo will be effected, a marked advance and advantage for the people of Borneo.

Her communications, also, are undergoing speedy improvement. Although her wireless apparatus had been completely destroyed by the enemy, under Japanese restoration it is being fully repaired. Her postal service has resumed its activities, while both the money order and the postal service with other countries of the southern regions were introduced in December of last year.

The reconstruction work of the Japanese Forces in Borneo has thus far received the fullest cooperation of the inhabitants, who show not only respect, but utmost trust in the efforts of their new leaders. They feel that under the guidance of the Japanese they will in the near future develop their country to its fullest capacity, receiving from it the full harvest of her industrial, agricultural, and economic profits, giving to it their diligent industry, earnest efforts and loyal support

TREASURES AND CORAL REEFS BELOW THE EQUATOR

Solomons, New Hebrides, New Guinea, Bismark, New Caledonia, Tasmania, and Sydney —Names in the Spotlight Today, Great in Their Promise for Tomorrow . . .

REAR-ADMIRAL Taketomi Kunishige, a member of the Naval Reserve Officers' Society, in an article contributed in the January issue of the Nampo Magazine wrote on the nature of the seas and islands off the eastern coast of Australia, the Solomons and New Zealand in the southwest Pacific where more decisive naval engagements against enemy fleets are likely to be fought sooner or later. Rear-Admiral Kunishige served in the Japanese Imperial Navy for thirty years and having seen active service on a Japanese warship that patroled the waters of the southern Pacific during the First World War, his knowledge of the Southern Regions is highly esteemed in both our naval and mercantile marine circles. His article follows:

"The Arafura Sea lies between southern New Guinea and northern Australia, and ages ago this body of water was land which extended as far east to the Celebes. But by some geological evolution the land was submerged underwater, and today, for this reason the Arafura Sea is exceedingly shallow. Its deepest places are about 30 fathoms deep while in some places ships cannot navigate at all. Due to the shallowness, the current is very strong. It should also be noted that this sea is famous for its pearl-oysters.

"In the past, the Netherlands and Britain were annually reaping as much as ¥5,000,000 from the pearl-oyster industry on the Arafura Sea. Since these two countries had no other competitors in the rich field, they felt secure and tried to monopolize the world's supply of natural pearls. Their plan, however, was frustrated by an enterprising young Japanese youth, Fukutaro Tange, who, incidentally is a personal friend of mine. While he was working as a seaman on a vessel that was on the Australian run, he often caught sight of Dutch and English oyster schooners engaged in hauling in their bountiful catch. Grieved not to find his own country as active participant in the pearl-oyster industry in the Arafura Sea, an open sea, in which all nations had an equal right of participation, he made up his mind in 1932 to compete against Japan's predecessors.

"The following year, young Tange returned to his birthplace in Wakayama Prefecture where he purchased a small vessel and with a crew of 10 energetic men set off on the long, hazardous voyage to the south.

"After overcoming many hardships, his vessel finally arrived at the port of Palao in Taiwan. Here the vessel was completely overhauled and its holds replenished with fresh supplies. Several weeks after its departure from Palao, Tange's ship rode into Arafura Sea with the Rising Sun flag fluttering in the tropical breeze from atop its mast. The yield from the initial try was exceptionally good. The vessel of mere 35 tons returned with ¥50,000 worth of catch in its holds.

Expands His Enterprise

"In 1934 he returned there with 5 vessels and, the year following, a fleet of 10 vessels appeared to lower scores of small boats to comb the shallow bottom of the Arafura Sea, amidst much consternation and surprise of the Dutch and English pearl-oyster hunters. Before long Fukutaro Tange's success became the subject of discussion in even our smallest fishing hamlets, and other dauntless Japanese fishermen ventured south to dislodge, gradually, the Dutch and the British from the Arafura. For instance, a year or two prior to the outbreak of the War in the Pacific, the Japanese were making ¥5,000,000 to ¥6,000,000 from this industry in the Arafura Sea.

"As the War of Greater East Asia enters the second year of conflict, the importance of the Arafura Sea has been increased many folds. In order to attack Port Darwin, the northern military stronghold of Australia, this body of sea must be crossed.

"The Coral Sea, the site of a great naval encounter last year between our Imperial warships and American craft in which the latter took a terrific lashing, is a place which is still fresh in our minds. It is surrounded by New Guinea in the north with the Bismarck, the Solomons and the New Hebrides Islands in the east and by Australia in the west. Just as its name implies, it is a sea renowned for its beautiful but dangerous coral reefs. Scattered all over the vast expanse of this sea are jagged coral reefs that appear like rings of palm leaves when seen from the air. Moreover in places like the area some distances off the eastern coast of Queensland in Australia, for instance, is a long bank of coral reef stretching as far as 300 to 400 nautical miles. This is the Great Barrier Reef, one of the wonders of Nature. Of course, in some places it is submerged under water but it is, nevertheless, connected with the main reef. Between this famous reef and the Australian shore is a narrow, natural navigable waterway.

"During peacetime, Japanese merchantmen that plied between home ports and Sydney or Melbourne had to navigate through this narrow course; and it was required by the Commonwealth Government that the Government's licensed pilot board the merchantman to lead it in and out of the waterway.

"The Anglo-American setback in the battle of the Coral Sea last May was a startling blow to Australia. The Australians, in order to strengthen their national defenses, are now desperately moulding plans to gain control of air and sea supremacy over the Coral Sea.

Timbers of New Guinea

"North of the Coral Sea lies the island of New Guinea, one of the three largest islands in the world. It stretches from west to east and, as previously mentioned, was once connected with Australia. The species of animal and vegetation growths of the island are almost identical with those which abound in Australia. The long arms of beautiful piers which line the harbors of Sydney, Melbourne and other Australian ports are constructed from massive timber that grow in abundance only in New Guinea and northern Australia. Many of these timbers measure 120 feet long.

"During the First World War when I frequently went in and out of these ports, a superintendent at the pier told me that piers constructed of these timbers were so durable that the supports need not be changed for 60 years. It is really encouraging to know that there is an inexhaustible supply of this particular specie of timber in New Guinea. In the future when this area is completely under our country's control to permit the organization of a timber industry and the exportation of timber, the problem of harbor construction material for all the countries in Greater East Asia will be solved.

"According to an actual survey conducted by our forestry experts of South Seas Development Company, there are still thousands of acres of virgin forests which extended inland in dense growth from the seashore to the mountain top. Inasmuch as the greater portion of New Guinea is still unknown and undeveloped, it is believed that the island holds considerable rich underground mineral deposits.

Site for Decisive Battles

"To the east of the Coral Sea and scattered in a long series of islands running from north to south for more than 2,000 nautical miles are the Bismark, Solomons, New Hebrides and New Caledonia Islands. It is here that some of the coming decisive battles of the War of Greater East Asia are likely to be fought. As these islands and the surrounding waters are of considerable strategical importance, it is easy to surmise that our enemies will put up a dogged resistance against our armed forces. Although the enemies' naval and aircraft have already been turned back by our Imperial Forces, in three major encounters off the Solomons, our patrols are being maintained to quash any attempt at counter-offensive by our enemies in these areas or elsewhere.

"For the enemies, this chain of islands constitutes an integral part of their line of communications between the United States and Australia, and it is also one of their strategies to make these islands their stepping-stones toward a northward advancement to penetrate our furthermost advance bases. While the enemies are eagerly-contemplating to carry out such a strategy, our forces are equally determined and prepared to frustrate their cherished plan.

"New Caledonia which is the southernmost island on this long chain of islands is, politically, under De Gaullist domination. Mining is the chief industry and is rich in nickel. It also has some deposits of iron, tin and lead and possesses a fine, natural port, Noumea.

"Between Australia and New Caledonia is an exceedingly rough body of sea known as the Tasmanian Sea. This sea too, is highly regarded as an important communications lane. In the past I have cruised around the Tasman Sea a number of times but there wasn't a day in which it was smooth and calm.

Tasman Sea

"Like the warm Japanese Current which washes our shore, a similar warm current from the equator flows southward through the Tasman Sea to wash the coast of New Zealand. The circuit which this current takes in the Southern Pacific Ocean is identical to the circuit which the Japanese current takes in the Northern Pacific Ocean. Captain Tasman, an English explorer whose name the sea today bears, was the first whiteman to navigate this sea but the Maori tribesmen, the aborigines of New Zealand, braved the elements at sea to travel in their dinghies hundreds of years before the arrival of westerners.

"The Maori tribesmen of New Zealand are very lovable inhabitants. Their speech, customs and habits are, incidentally, in many respects almost identical with those which were practiced by our ancestors centuries ago. There are some differences in climate and topography between the southern and northern New Zealand but since it lies in the same latitude as our country, geographically speaking, it enjoys the four distinct seasonal changes of the year and mountains, rivers, hotsprings and scenic landscapes cover the country-side.

"Before the Englishmen took New Zealand from the Maoris about a century ago, that island was called "Ao-toa-loha" by the aborigines which means "a land of over-hanging white clouds." Their legend says that when their ancestors drifted for many days and nights on the broad sea in the hope of finding a new home, they sighted this island whose mountain tops were hidden by massive but beautiful billows of snow-white clouds. They were so overtaken by the beauty and the joy of having sighted land, they spontaneously cried out, "Ao-toa-loha!"

"The harbor of Sydney in Australia suddenly gained prominence in our country and throughout the world last year when a group of young officers from our Imperial Navy's Special Attack Flotilla penerated the harbor's rigid net of defenses to send cold chills of terror up the spines of our enemies with their unbelievable military feat. As already known to all, even our enemy country accorded an impressive military funeral to those young naval officers for their acts of bravery and patriotism; and their ashes were returned to our country on the exchange ship.

Port of Sydney

"For nine months this beautiful harbor was the base of operations for our craft during the last great war. The naval base of Sydney is situated several miles up the entrance of the harbor with numerous curves and changing currents en route, and on top of this there are many bridges spanning the waterway. Sydney is also one of the leading commercial ports of the world.

"A little to the north of Sydney is the port-city of Brisbane. As a commercial port, it is not so famous because at the very entrance of the bay there is a reef which renders passage of vessels extremely dangerous and difficult. It is almost impossible to navigate at night in the waters adjacent to Brisbane. Rather than being a port-city, Brisbane is more closely associated as being the chief corned-beef canning industry. Hundreds of cattle are said to be slaughtered every day in this city.

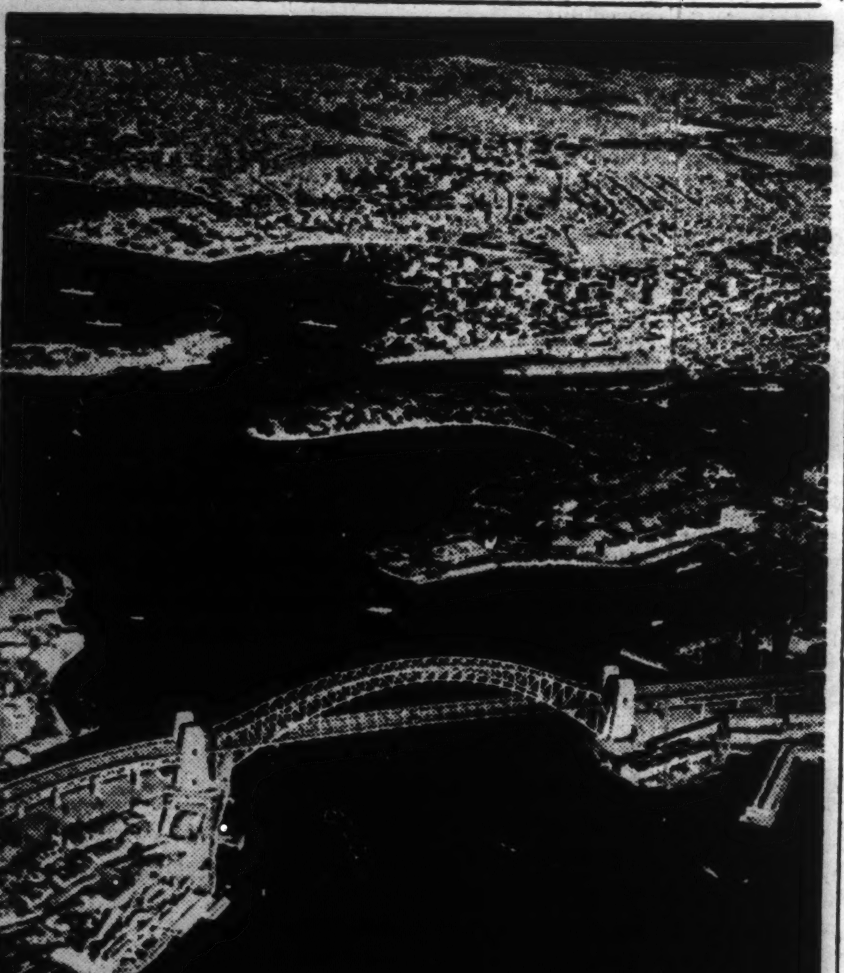
"South of Sydney is a place called Jervis Bay which is the site of the Australian Commonwealth Government's naval academy.

"There is an episode that occured in 1917 while we were training at Jervis Bay which is still vivid in my mind. It was one sunny day when we received an urgent request from the Commonwealth Government to rush to the aid of their army transport ship, "S.S. Cumberland," which was in distress off the Gabo Island, situated about half-way between Sydney and Melbourne. Since we were not informed as to the cause of the ship's wreckage, we immediately cabled back to specify whether the ship's calamity had been caused by an external explosion or an internal explosion. This was done to safe-guard our own crew and ship because if it had been the former, the vessel could have rammed into a mine in which case it would necessitate every precaution on our part in conducting the rescue work; while if it had been the latter, our ship could rush to the scene at full speed.

"The return message said that an internal explosion was the cause, so we lost no time and sped to the spot. It was near sunset when we arrived to find the vessel already submerged up to its upper deck and aground. Our craft's quick action saved every member of the transport, its important papers and even all the mail bags it held in its hold but the vessel was a total loss.

"Two weeks later we returned to the scene of the accident for an investigation, and to our amazment we caught a number of mines in the dragnet. We learned for the first time that the transport's real mishap was not caused by an internal explosion, as stated by the Commonwealth Government, but by an external explosion. Not knowing this, we had criss-crossed the mine-infested water. Upon closer investigation, we also learned that at the time of our rescue operation, the tide was at its highest which left a safe margin between our craft's keel and the mines. It was by the grace of Heaven that we escaped meeting with the same fate as that unfortunate transport."

Sydney Harbor From the Air



Shown above is an aerial view of the port of Sydney, one of the most important commercial and military ports in Australia, of vital strategic value and the scene of a spectacular attack by a Japanese special attack flotilla last year.

F.D.R.'S WAR POLICY FACES NEW ATTACKS

Congress to Demand Answer for Defeats; Secrecy on War Results Blasted

With the people of America shocked and embittered by the successive defeats suffered by the American forces in the Pacific, the Roosevelt Administration appears to be in for a stormy time at the 78th session of the U.S. Congress, a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei reports. The dispatch adds that there is a rising tide of criticism against the Government's policy of distorting war results and hiding the defeats of the U.S. forces.

The American people have been in a gloomy mood ever since the debacle of Pearl Harbor. The reverses which have been suffered by the American forces in the battles in the South Pacific have shaken the confidence of the Americans in their ability to defend their country against Japan.

An idea of what the 78th session of Congress will be like can be formed from the fact reported from Washington that the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has decided to have a high naval officer attend a session to be held at the beginning of the session of Congress and testify. There is no doubt that the committee intends to ascertain what is wrong with the American forces which have lost in every battle which has been fought in the South Pacific ever since the debacle of Pearl Harbor.

The first session of the House Naval Affairs Committee, reports reaching Buenos Aires from Washington indicate, will be behind closed doors. Among the persons who are scheduled to give testimony at the session are officers and men who took part in the battles round the Solomons and foremost experts from various quarters interested in the prosecution of the war.

The subjects which will be hotly debated by the committee include the question of the battleship versus the aircraft carrier and the course to be followed in the training of naval officers and men.

In this connection remarks to the following effect are reported to have been made by Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, in the course of an interview he gave to the press on January 14:

"The deliberations of the committee will be for the most part behind closed doors. Experts from various quarters will be called to give testimony. We plan to publish as much of the testimony given as is compatible with the need for keeping military secrets. There is a possibility that the whole of the testimony will be made public some time after the session is over. The Vice-Chief of Naval Operations is scheduled to go first before the committee. His testimony will be made the basis of discussions of the committee which will be on such vital questions as the extension of the naval air force, the coordination of the operations of the navy and army and the course to be followed in the conduct of warfare against submarines."

Secrecy Is Criticized

The American Government is coming in for increasing criticism of its policy of secrecy, which is contended by its foes as contrary to the freedom of speech and utterance which is dear to the American people, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

The American Government's policy of keeping the people in ignorance of things except those favorable to the Government was the theme of a speech made by Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, at a luncheon party jointly given by the American Book-dealers' Association and the New York Herald-Tribune on January 13.

Mr Willkie was particularly bitter in his criticism of the deliberate news with which the Roosevelt Administration keeps the people in the darkness as to what is happening outside America where events are occurring which are bound to affect the future of the American nation.

He likened the Government's policy of secrecy to an ancient city with a wall of fortresses around it.

"Thanks to the Government's policy of secrecy," Willkie went on, "we are completely shut out from the outside world.

"It is true that we are allowed to acquaint ourselves with a little of what is happening outside our country. But what little we know of the happenings of the world rests on what is published by the Government. We are kept in total ignorance of the truth of things occurring in the world.

"I am led to understand that the Government publishes only what news it considers pleasing to it and to us. I am unalterably opposed to this practice. I am against any policy which is designed to bring about an increase in the privileges of the Government. Let us defend our liberties until the Government admits experts into its councils and until there is the end of the practice of publishing only news pleasing to our ears."

TO EDUCATE TEACHERS OF MUSIC FOR TWO DAYS

Object: Sound Development of Musical Culture Under Wartime Situation

With the object of promoting a sound development of the national music as well as of having music teachers closely cooperate with the national policy for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in the sphere of their activities, special training for the music teachers at normal, secondary and national schools throughout the country will be held on January 29 and 30 at the Women's Higher Normal School of Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Musical Culture Association with the support of the Education Ministry, Board of Information, Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Offices.

The two-day training program comprises lectures by the authorities of the Education Ministry, Tokyo Music Academy and the Board of Information musical lessons, and practices based on the higher grade text books of the national school, and the appreciation of the solos, recitals and orchestral performances by noted performers.

SCIENTISTS MAKING MANY RESEARCHES

Chemical, Industrial Products Invented—Cloth Made From Bird Feather, Silk Wool

In every scientific laboratory in Japan, scientists and researchers are ceaselessly and silently at work, producing new chemical and industrial products.

In Gifu Prefecture, the Prefectural Industrial Research Institute, which had been experimenting with wool substitutes, has finally made cloth from bird feathers and silk wool, reports the Nihon Sangyo Keizai. The journal pointed out that Toshiaki Obara who took out a patent on the method of removing feathers from their shafts had entrusted the Institute with the carrying on of further experiments on the potential use of feathers for producing cloth.

The feathery-silk wool material which can be used in the making dresses, suits and overcoats is expected to appear on the market soon, due to the painstaking efforts of Hikoshiro Yahashi, research genius of the Institute. The Institute has applied to the authorities for an appraisal of their new product.

In Osaka, the paper continues, the Municipal Industrial Research Laboratory has decided to devote all its time to the matter of increasing wartime production of goods instead of undertaking research at the request of outsiders as formerly.

Special plans for the industrialization of certain enterprises and the construction of suitable machines are being carried out with an allotted fund of ¥4,000,000.

Research on resin and rubber is at present under way. Scientists are also studying the potentialities of veneer and veneer carbasole. Through the use of the latter product, the Osaka scientists hope that the defect in organic glass which lacks the elasticity and firmness of ordinary glass will be hardened.

In Kyoto, much importance is being attached to the improvement of industrial technique. The journal indicates that the location of Kyoto which is surrounded by mountains does not permit the establishment of heavy industries in all parts of the city and that therefore much more stress is being placed on the manufacture of precise instruments.

The existence of the precision instrument factories which require meticulousness and nimbleness of fingers has created a demand for many women workers. In a certain electrical factory, about 20 per cent of the employees are women whose work is limited to the winding the coils. If technic is further improved, it is anticipated that the field of women's participation in the industries will be considerably enlarged.

Thus Kyoto's industries, aiming at the increased production of precision instruments will be able to release men for work in the heavy industries. This is one of the most interesting phases of industrial activity in Kyoto, the paper concludes.

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CLOSE COMPETITION FEATURES SKI MEET

Over 500 Students Entered in Events at Otaru; Favorites Leading

One of the strongest fields of skiers ever to appear in student competition are now engaged in gruelling events at Shiomidai, Otaru, Hokkaido, where the 1943 National Students Ski meet opened Friday for three days.

More than 500 skiers, representing nine universities, nine higher schools and colleges and 37 secondary schools, are competing in the first big meet of the season.

Many of these skiers will soon be competing in the winter games of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet, which is slated to get under way on February 4 at the Nikko National Park.

Besides the standard events, the Students meet this year includes a new military ski event. This event is open only to universities, colleges and higher schools. Each team will comprise seven members. Carrying a weight of five kilograms and a rifle each, the contestents are required to negotiate a steep course of more than 10 kilometers in groups. En route they are required to throw hand-grenades at marks, climb steep slopes, and shoot at marks with their rifles.

At the end of five events on the opening day, the favorities in each division were running true to form Waseda university with 21 points Otaru Higher Commercial with 23 points, and Hokkaido Commercial Middle School with 8 points were leading their divisions.

Yoshio Nonaka and Yukiyoshi Matsushita of Waseda university shot their school ahead with a first and second place, respectively, in the gruelling endurance event of 40 kilometers.

In the college competiton, Yonezawa Higher Commercial School is trailing the Otaru Higher Commercial School with 12 points. In the middle school race, Otaru Commercial is a close second with five points.

SUMMARIES

Opening Day

40 kilometer university race—Won by Nonaka (Waseda) time—2:35.4 Matsushita (Waseda) second, time—2:38.26; Chiba (Nippon) third, time—2:39.6; Umeda (Meiji) fourth; Nara (Waseda) fifth; Nakagawa (Hosei) sixth.

20 kilometer university race—Won by Yamamoto (Meiji) time—1:21.55 Sano (Nippon) second, time—1:24.36 Yamada (Waseda) third, time—1:26.14; Ohba (Waseda) fourth; Takemi (Nippon) fifth; Torigata (Nippon) sixth.

40 kilometer college race—Won by Masanao Uyeda (Otaru Higher Commercial) time—2:49.42; Sato (Yonezawa Higher Industrial) second Hirano (Otaru Higher Commercial) third; Irie (Muroran Higher Industrial) fourth; Yamamoto (Yonezawa Higher Industrial) fifth; Itoda (Muroran Higher Industrial) sixth.

20 kilometer college race—Won by Okuno (Otaru Higher Commercial) time—1:27.47; Hirase (Muroran Higher Commercial) third; Machida (Yonezawa Higher Industrial) fourth; Sato (Yonezawa Higher Industrial) fifth; Kanno (Yonezawa Higher Industrial) sixth.

20 kilometer middle school race—Won by Kaoru Kawabuchi (Hokkaido Commercial School) time—1:26.22; Kikuchi (Otaru Commercial) second; Murata (Asahigawa Shihan) third; Natsumura (Otaru Middle) fourth, Sato (Yonezawa Industrial) fifth; Yabuchi (Hokkaido Commercial) sixth.

Point Summary

Universities: Waseda 21, Nippon 12, Meiji 10, Hosei 1. Colleges: Otaru Higher Commercial School 23, Yonezawa Higher Industrial School 12, Muroran Higher Industrial School 9.

Middle schools: Hokkaido Commercial 8, Otaru Commercial 5, Asahigawa 4, Otaru middle school 2½, Yonezawa Industrial 2½.

Kansai Notes

The first boxing tournament for the New Year will be held at the Nishinomiya baseball ground today, at 1 p.m. under the auspices of the Fuji Boxing Club, Osaka.

The matches, all in eight rounds, will be:

Nobuteru Hirose (Toyo) vs. Tadao Hachiya (Fuji, Osaka)
Katsuo Kuroki (Toyo) vs. Sueji Suzuki (Fuji)
Torao Musashi (Toyo) vs. Taro Aizawa (Daito)
Masao Yanagawa (Toyo) vs. Hideo Fujihara (Kyowa)
Isamu Kongo (Toyo) vs. Eiichi Izumi (Fuji, Osaka)

In case of rain, the event will be postponed to the following Sunday, January 24.

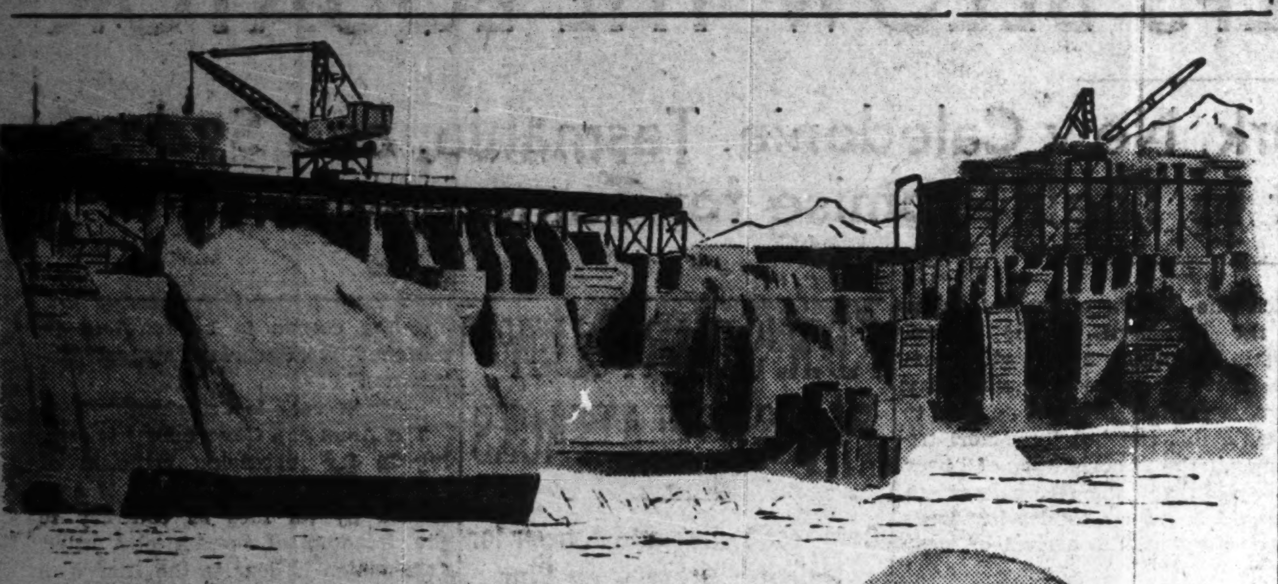
There will be an inter-university Gaikyu football match at the grand playground at Nishinomiya today. The program follows:

Keio vs. Doshisha (1 p.m.)
Waseda vs. Kansai University (3 p.m.)

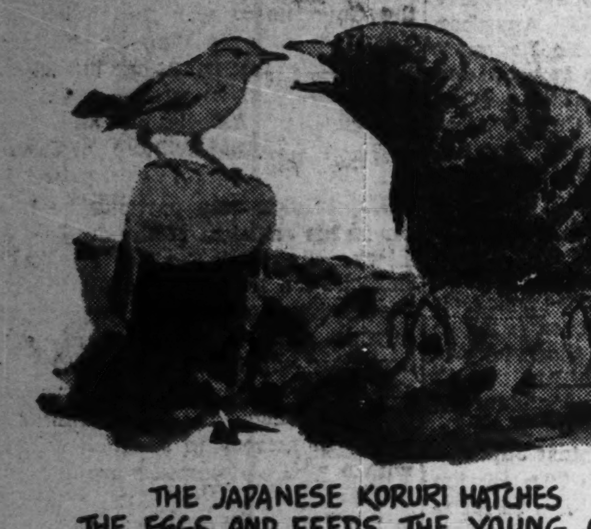
Favored by a cold wave unprecedented in recent years, Mikuni Pond on Mount Rokko, the only natural skating ground in Kansai, has been attracting a large number of skating enthusiasts. The ground is open to the public.

J. F. de Jesus, a resident of Kobe for more than 40 years, died of heart trouble at his home at 3:25 a.m., January 14. He was 66 years old. Funeral services took place at 9 a.m. Saturday at the local Catholic church.

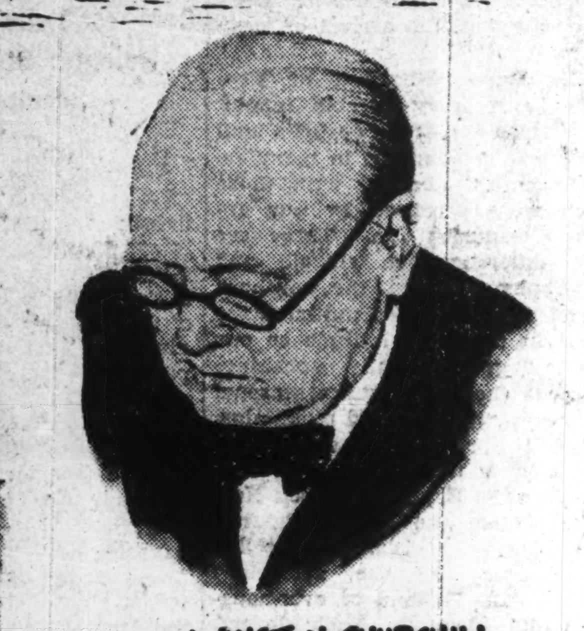
STRANGER THAN FICTION



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DAM
THE SHUIFENG DAM ON THE YALU RIVER IS MAN'S MOST IMPRESSIVE ENGINEERING FEAT. IT IS HIGHER AND LONGER THAN BOULDER DAM.



THE JAPANESE KORURI HATCHES THE EGGS AND FEEDS THE YOUNG OF THE HAWK CUCKOO.



WINSTON CHURCHILL
COMMITTED THE BIGGEST BLUNDER OF WORLD WAR I. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN WHICH WRECKED THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

One of the remarkable mysteries of nature was photographed recently by a Japanese motion picture cameraman who spent three years on the work. His picture shows a hawk cuckoo entering the nest of a koruri, eating two of the four eggs in the nest, and laying in their stead one of its own. The koruri all unknowing, brooded over its own eggs and that of the intruder until they were hatched. The young of the hawk cuckoo, much bigger than that of the koruri, drove out the koruri chicks soon after they were born. The mother koruri seemingly unmindful, nursed and fostered the young hawk cuckoo until it became several times larger than its adopted mother. When the fledgling was large enough to leave the nest, a strange thing happened. Its missing mother suddenly appeared and, deserting the koruri, the young hawk cuckoo left the nest with its own parent.

WORLD DOMINATION IS AMERICAN DREAM

U.S. Trying to Shackle All Trusting Nations With Lease-Lend Chains

By ERNST A. HEPP

Since March 11, 1941, on which day England signed the first Lease-Lend pact, the United States concluded similar treaties with no less than 36 nations, not excluding the British Dominions. In the remarkable list the Ibero-American countries are numerically holding the first rank, and the Governments in exile the second. Other countries which entered into such agreements are: Egypt, Australia, Chungking, Iraq, Iran, Iceland, Liberia, New Zealand, Soviet Russia and Turkey.

American reports have also recently been circulated of an impending conclusion of a direct Lease-Lend pact between India and the United States. To the invaded French colonies in North Africa also a Lease-Lend pact was "offered" which was to take the form of a purely military agreement with the treacherous French generals.

Thus a rough total of 40 countries was reached in 21 months or almost one pact for every two weeks, while the United States was not even in a position to fill the most urgent orders of England and of the Soviet Union.

Exploiting Others

Roosevelt is not only offering these Lease-Lend pacts to the enemies of the Axis Powers and to as many neutral countries as possible, he even insists on their concluding such agreements at the present moment. He thus exploits the difficulties of the various countries, especially of England, for his alms. We do not know who first conceived the idea of Lease-Lend pacts. We do know, however, that it was thought out in the inner circle of Roosevelt's "brain trust," that is, by the Jews Cohen, Rosemann, Morgenthau and Frankfurter. It bears decidedly Jewish traits and is the best-camouflaged plan to erect the world domination of the Dollar.

At first the Lease-Lend bill was presented to the American people as a bill to aid England by enabling Roosevelt to supply England as quickly as possible with arms without paying heed to the remonstrances of the isolationists. These measures for "the maintenance and the increase of American security," as the President misleadingly called them at that time, very rapidly turned into the most important lever of Roosevelt's war policy; and after the entry of the United States into the war they became the chief instrument of America's economic imperialism.

Many people did not even realize at first that the war debts of the first world war had thus been resurrected in a more palatable form and for that reason all the more dangerous. But the illusions of those who received the "gifts" were soon dispelled. With the signing of every new pact, the true character of these measures became more apparent.

British Complain

The British began with their bitter complaints. As the Head of the British Industrial Organization, Sir Patrick Cannon, recently declared, they can only deliver certain goods to their Dominions with the approval of the American Department of Commerce; they have lost their entire trade with South America and almost all overseas investments. Other Lend-Lease partners must more and more often put up with American interference in their inner political affairs and must pledge themselves not to enter into economic relations with Germany after the war without the consent of the United States.

North Africa's example demonstrates what the world may expect from the Americans. It has long since become apparent that the original American promises to turn Africa into a land of milk and honey were untrue. The French and the native population of North Africa are the ones who suffer. Whoever raises his voice in protest, is shot. And at the same time the American Government proudly declares that North Africa constitutes a model for the "help" which Washington has kindly designated for the European countries.

Those partners of the mortgage bill who can still dare to speak up, have become accustomed to a language that is not customary among friends and allies, but only among bickering Jews.

Lease-Lend Defined

What then is the deeper meaning of the Lease-Lend Bill?

1) To provide Germany's, Japan's and Italy's enemies with arms. (According to Roosevelt's last Lease-Lend report, 52 per cent of the deliveries, made in October, consisted of war materials).

2) To find a form of repayments which prevents the cropping up of another embarrassing war debt problem.

3) To tie as many countries as possible economically and politically to the United States by asking for repayments, the nature of which will be left to Roosevelt to determine.

Supposing somebody was naive enough to take the promises of the Lease-Lend bill at their face value, two facts would surely open his eyes:

1) The express stipulation that the bill is to serve "the defense" of the United States and other purposes by which the partner to a Lease-Lend agreement undertakes the obligation to participate in this "defense."

2) "The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign Government received any aid shall be those which the President deems satisfactory and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory."

Would Take Materials

Naturally the United States will hardly ask for repayments of money, (except perhaps in the case of the Soviet Union which produces gold) and rarely for goods, but for raw materials, investments, strategical bases, etc. The true intention of the Lease-Lend plan, as is becoming more and more apparent, is to monopolize the raw material resources of the world. The United States is to become the "department store of the world," as Jewish ex-Governor Lehmann, director of the newly found "Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Committee," announced. The raw materials which the countries will furnish, are to be utilized by the American production apparatus, greatly expanded by the War, and the entire world is to be supplied with finished goods by the United States.

Profits therefrom will be cashed in by the Jews. The finishing touches are put to this picture when we hear that Senator Thomas has developed a plan according to which the United States after the war is to lend the gold it is hoarding in Fort Knox to other countries at high interest. The "well-tried" Lease-Lend methods are thus to be repeated and the American gold is to be forced upon the world in order to reestablish the gold standard.

The gold they borrowed would make those countries still more dependent on the United States and would guarantee the world domination of the dollar. This is Washington's conception of an "American century."

ANNAMESE ARTISTS COMING HERE SOON

Painters and Dramatists Will Visit Japan to Increase Their Knowledge

Acting on the adage that one sight is better than 100 heresays, the Japanese Embassy, the Japanese Association and the French Indo-China Government-General are together going to break new grounds this year for the cultivation of more intimate relations between Japan and French Indo-China, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

According to this plan, several French and Annamese painters will visit Japan in April this year, bringing with them their works of painting for exhibition. Annamese theatrical groups, and a party of dancers from the Cambodian Royal Court, and others of similar nature, will also be coming to Japan in quick succesion. The Japanese who are already familiar with some of these features through the radio, will be given plenty of opportunity to see with their own eyes the cultural attainments of the people of French Indo-China. As for the artists themselves who will visit Japan, they will in their turn be able to come personally into contact with the celebrities of this country in this branch of knowledge, and to learn what they can from here.

The Annamese and Cambodian music and dance had no chance of coming into contact with the outside world so far, and by this new move there will be an opening for them to be introduced outside. It is also planned that, besides the demonstrations in music and painting, there will be a number of students and professors exchanged between the two countries, which will serve as an additional means of contact between the two peoples.

Though the past year proved a year of surprises and disappointments, such as the events connected with the miserable defeat of France, the attack of the French possessions in Africa, the treachery of Darlan and so on, the people have regained hope and courage with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, which has brought for them a feeling of assured safety of the independence of French Indo-China as long as they stand with Japan.

This settled feeling in them is being well reflected through the local newspapers, since the ushering in of the new year. For instance, the New Year editions of the French and Annamese papers carried no gloomy news of the far away France and its posessions; they featured, instead, the news of Ambassador Yoshizawa's talks in Tokyo, and the accounts of a thrilling cycle-race event held by the Germans near Hanoi.

That the attention of the vernacular press is more interested on the reconstruction of French Indo-China than other news is evident from the fact that great prominence is being given to the news of the formation of the Vocational Representation Body and its details. According to the report on that subject, 13 representatives from various industries are to be on that organization, thus marking the first step for strengthening the production and distribution control.

Another topic which is attracting wide interest is the change effected in the standard time of French Indo-China, by which it has gained one hour, thereby reducing the difference in the time piece of Japan and of that country from two hours to one hour. This change is expected to bring greater harmony between the working hours and living customs of the two countries, as well as saving in electric power for French Indo-China.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction fo Manfred Gurlitt with Kazuko Kusama (piano) as soloist.

The 15th regular concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra took place last Thursday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included Berlioz's "Carnival Romaine" Overture; Saint-Saens' Pianoforte-Concerto, No. 5 in F major; and, Gurlitt's "Goya" Symphony.

There was a suggestion of "Latin" atmosphere (if not quite in the performance or in the music itself) on that evening. The chief items of the evening naturally fell on Saint-Saens' Pianoforte-Concerto and Gurlitt's "Goya" Symphony, for reasons that were apparent.

A word about Camille Saint-Saens and his music: at heart, he always nurtured the noblest thought, his love for humanity and the idea of universal brotherhood; above all, he had that rare quality of admitting an error and not to be the slave of consistency for the sake of vanity and misdirected self-respect; all these really emanated from his unbounded love fo liberty and artistic independence. It is very gratifying to note in his music, too, the same sincere ideals purported by naturalness and free from any ostentatious pedantry.

His music (whether one may always agree with him unconditionally or not) is distinguished by a clarity of conception, an elegance of style and a precision of expression imbued with languid melancholy and sensuousness, (though at times, a thought too restrained), marked by sporadic, capricious alacrity. His discerning taste and intellectual restraint naturally reflected on his music,- a kind of emotional calmness but not without passion, a reticent passion of Mellisande? Whatever he chose to write, whether they be his operas, symphonies, masses, piano or violin concertos, or chamber music with interesting combinations, they were always characterized with a purity of taste, a graceful sense of rhythm and an insight for poise, free from all exaggeration.

Miss Kusama at the piano evinced a style of playing generally suited for the work she had chosen to play; her sense of freedom and neat fingering did act an important role in the rendition of the work. It might be conceded that within the limits of her style, she showed a delicacy of touch and a certain amount of verve without so much unnecessary over-emphasis, which were quite gratifying.

Her tone, though not on the robust side, was nevertheless, sweet and round without any strident harshness, and her passage work was clear and limpid. All the more, one regretted her want of more sustaining quality of tone and nuance together with a more decisive dynamic contrast in her playing, which would have undoubtedly enhanced her many good, pianistic qualities further.

She came out best in the First (Allegro animato) and the Third (Molto allegro) Movements with her sense of exhilaration and flamboyancy, though how much this was due to her inner, imperative impulse manifested through the physical means or due to her extraneous, pianistic traits fitting happily with the outer semblance of the work, one could not say; she was less good in the Middle Movement (Andante) owing to a want of more fancy and an exotic colouring, though one almost liked her for playing the Movement so unassumingly without exaggeration either rhythmically or dynamically. It was enjoyable on the whole.

It is a strange phenomenon how some people would insist on playing a role for which the Lydian Goddess had not granted a pardon! The noted example being that of a renowned cellist and his secret love—conducting. But last Thursday evening, one had an experience of almost the opposite to the above precedence, namely, a good, secret composer whose open love was conducting. And, even his conducting took an unprecedented flight with flexibility and warmth, which were tucked away somewhere with his own compositions so far! With regard to his "Goya" Symphony, it has every trait of withstanding the test of time; it has a definite conception and a skillful instrumentation, but the only fly in the ointment is that it is a trifle too long; "clipping-off" some part of the Movements here and superfluous Variations there will certainly increase its popularity.

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2. Beethoven: Sonata "Les Adieux"
3. Chopin: 'Cello Sonata Op. 65 (Roman Dukson and Leonid Kreutzer)
4. Chopin: a) Polonaise F sharp minor b) Mazurkas c) Valses

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PRODUCTION OF AGAR LIMITED TO NIPPON

Our Country Commands Unrivalled Place for Supplies of Edible Seaweed Product

Agar agar, unique edible substance made from seaweed has been traditionally turned out in our country. By virtue of the sweet flavor and spongy nature, agar agar is popularly used for preparation of various descriptions of cakes and other victuals. It is natural, therefore, that this commodity should have enjoyed a considerable demand among Europeans and Americans as well as the Nipponese people and that it should have been shipped to Europe and America for long years prior to the War of Greater East Asia.

Briefly surveying the history of the agar producing industry in Japan and reviewing the process of its production, an article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph says in brief as follows:

Tradition has it that a Taroemon Yamashiroya, proprietor of an inn in the town of Fushimi (near Kyoto) is credited with the discovery of the agar producing process. It is said that he accidentally turned out agar from seaweed in 1658. For many years following, agar has been as much consumed in Nippon as it has been shipped to the Chinese continent.

Originated in Nippon

Thus, it is seen that agar production took its origin in Nippon and its production has been confined to our country. It is for this reason that Nippon commands an unrivalled place in the world market so far as agar supplies are concerned.

The seaweed used for agar production is scientifically termed gelidium cartilagineum. In Japan it is produced mostly along the Pacific Coast and partly along the Japan Seacoast, and it is gathered on those seabottoms which lies from 10 to 20 fathoms beneath water surface and where currents are generally swift. An increase in the production of gelidium cartilagineum is something unattainable. To cope with the ever-increasing demand for agar, however, a fair variety of substitute seaweeds are gathered to make up for the shortage of gelidium cartilagineum. These substitute seaweeds are plentifully obtainable in Japan and are conducive to the increase in the production of agar.

The agar producing districts are not consistent with those yielding gelidium cartilagineum and other substitute seaweeds, for the latter districts are not always favored with a suitable spell of wealth for agar production. To be more explicit, agar production is generally centered in those regions of the country where chilly weather prevails throughout winter.

Protects Tinned Foods

In addition to a considerable demand for agar for preparation of cakes, it is extensively used in the form of paste by Americans to protect tinned foodstuffs from spoiling and to give luster to clothstuffs. As a consequence, a certain expert invented in 1928 an artificially freezing and drying process in connection with the production of agar from some seaweeds belonging to the gelidium species found either along the Pacific coast of California State and of Mexico. It is understood that a concern to engage in the production of agar came into being at San Diego under the name of American Agar Company, but the volume of its production remains yet unascertainable.

Now there is a tendency for an extensive utilization of agar for medical and industrial requirements, and bright prospects are entertained as to the trade prospects of this commodity in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in contrast to the tight corner America has been driven to through the total stoppage of its imports from our country in consequence of the War of Greater East Asia.

The following list shows the record of agar exports according to the classifications of countries concerned between the years 1937-39:

Agar Exports From Nippon
(Shown in kan or 3.75 kilograms)

Country	1937	1938	1939
China	9,088	12,752	22,816
Hongkong	4,096	432	112
Malai	18,672	7,040	6,576
Dutch E. Indies	33,792	19,536	19,616
Britain	52,848	35,408	53,040
France	62,224	53,200	32,352
Germany	63,184	71,728	50,784
U.S. America	90,976	71,440	63,064
Australia	19,816	13,392	17,776
Others	89,252	116,752	91,584

Cuban Editor Arrested

The editor of the Cuban paper, Prensa, published in Guanabacoa, who arrested on January 15 for the publication of an anti-Government article, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei of the same date relaying a wire from Havana,

Buses for Manchoukuo Roads

Phenomenal development has been made in transportation in Manchoukuo. Among the various means of transit, buses are convenient in many ways and quite economical. Hence much emphasis is being placed on the building of buses. Shown is an assembly plant of an automobile factory somewhere in Manchoukuo.

N. CHINA IS BECOMING BIG INDUSTRIAL AREA

Production of Iron and Coal Fast Increasing—Salt Output Trebles in Three Years

The iron, coal, salt, and cotton industries must hereafter be developed at places where they are found in abundance. In this sense, it is natural that North China should become a seat of those industries in the future, said Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company in a press interview given at the New Osaka Hotel, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The gist of Mr. Tsushima's opinion expressed at the press interview follows:

"North China with its economic strength has been doing its best to assist Nippon in the present war. In the future, it must redouble its efforts in this direction through the increase of its coal, iron, salt and cotton production.

"Thanks to the abundant supply of labor, these industries are North China is fast growing larger in accordance with the established plan.

"Especially, the production of coal and iron has been fast increasing since 1939, while that of salt at present is two and a half times as large it was three years ago.

Must Increase Production

"All manufacturers of Nippon are now required to exercise greater efforts to increase their production in order to facilitate the prosecution of the present great war by their country. This is especially the case with the manufacturers in North China where an abundant supply of labor and raw materials is always available.

"It is highly advisable that all industries of great importance, especially iron, should be developed at the very localities where coal and iron ore, together with labor, are always obtainable in abundance. From this point of view, the North China Development Company is exercising its efforts for the speedy development of the iron industry in North China. The establishment of the North China Iron Works at the end of last year may be taken as an embodiment of the company's efforts in this connection.

"Nippon's investment in North China, which was about ¥280,000,000 in 1941, exceeded ¥350,000,000 in 1942, while at further substantial increase is expected this year. At present there are in North China 31 companies in which the North China Development Company is interested.

"Most of those companies are engaged in industries of primary importance, such as the iron industry, the chemical industry, communication and transportation business, harbor construction and improvement works, telephone and telegraphic service, railway transportation business, and others.

"During the one year following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, North China has been steadily strengthening its cooperation with Nippon. Hereafter, this cooperation will be greatly increased under the guidance of the National Government of Nanking which through declaration of war against the United States and Britain has manifested its resolution to share fate with Nippon."

Bill Clearings

January 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	232,000	102,855
Balance	37,000	17,465

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	82.20	+ 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.30	− 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.70	+ 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	106.15	Same

HARBOR FACILITIES ADVANCED AT PORTS

Establishment of Service Companies at Ports in Nippon Now Almost Completed

The establishment of harbor service companies at 67 ports of Nippon Proper, which, based on the Harbor Transportation Service Control Ordinance, had been started early last year, is now almost finished, the total number of the companies established up to the present being 46, with an aggregate capital of ¥286,780,000, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Nine of these companies belong to the larger harbor service companies at principal port towns which are also included in the number.

In Osaka, 6 harbor service companies have been established in view of the great volume of business carried on in the district. They are the Osaka Harbor Transportation Company, the Osaka Coal Transportation Company, the Osaka River Transportation Company, the Amagasaki Harbor Transportation Company, the Sakai Harbor Transportation Company, and the Fushimi Transportation Company.

Meanwhile, Hakodate Port has been equipped with two harbor transportation companies, namely, the Hakodate Harbor Transportation Company, and the Hakodate Sea and Land Transportation Service Company, whereas all other ports have one harbor transportation company each.

32 Ports Well Equipped

Up to the present 32 ports in Japan Proper have been equipped with new and better facilities of harbor service, while other ports are expected to have one or more harbor service company each before long.

The names and capitals of the companies established by the end of 1942 are:

Name	Capital
Tokyo Harbor Service Co.	¥30,000,000
Tokyo Ship Loading Co.	3,500,000
Tokyo Raft Service Co.	600,000
Yokohama Harbor Service Co.	30,000,000
Yokohama Ship Loading Co.	3,000,000
Kawasaki Ship Loading Co.	2,500,000
Nagoya Harbor Service Co.	10,000,000
Kobe Harbor Service Co.	30,000,000
Kobe Ship Loading Co.	3,000,000
Osaka Harbor Service Co.	65,000,000
Osaka Ship Loading Co.	4,050,000
Osaka Raft Service Co.	1,800,000
Osaka Coal Transportation Co.	15,000,000
Osaka River Transportation Co.	10,000,000
Kanmon Harbor Service Co.	25,000,000
Sakai Harbor Service Co.	500,000
Hakodate Harbor Service Co.	3,500,000
Hakodate Sea and Land Transportation Service Co.	180,000

The marine transportation power of Nippon, as a result of the establishment of the harbor service companies at all principal ports in Japan Proper will be considerably increased, it is expected.

GILT-EDGEDS RALLY AS SPOTS ADVANCE

Long-Terms Up; Short-Term Section Manifests Steadiness

Reflecting the continuous festivity in the spot market, the major half of the listed wares rallied on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday.

In the long-term section, Nissan Steamship jumped up ¥2.20, its new ¥2.40 and Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥2.20, while Mitsubishi Electric Machinery rallied ¥1.60 Ishiwara Industrial, Toyo Ball Bearing and Iwaki Cement ¥1.40 each. Kurashiki Rayon and Nippon Mining ¥1.30 each, Hakodate Shipbuilding and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.20 each.

The short-term was likewise steady and firm. Kanebo Spinning and Toyo Rayon registered impressive gains of ¥2.10 and ¥1.40 respectively.

A similar trend was found in the spot market. Kokusai Steamship bounced up ¥2.50, Sekisan Metallic Industrial ¥2.30 and Nippon Special Steel ¥2.00 in addition to the spectacular gain of ¥6.50 scored at one bound by Nasu Aluminum Mining and its new.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	124.9	125.6	125.6
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	82.9	82.5	83.8
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	72.0	71.4	72.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.0	....	72.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.8	95.7	95.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.1	79.7	80.1
Showa Elec Ind 50)	79.3	80.2	80.8
Nippon Nitrogen 50)	73.6	74.2	74.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.2	....	92.0
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	85.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	69.9	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.5	65.4	66.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.2	....	90.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.9	71.4	72.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind 50)	103.9	104.0	104.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	129.5	128.5	128.7
Nippon Oils and Fats 50)	65.9	66.0	....
Nippon Beer (50)	94.0	95.4	94 0
Tropical Ind (42½)	(41.6	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new 37½)	44.0	....	45.1
Asahi Glass (50)	97.5	98.1	96.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	93.4	94.9	94.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	84.2	84.4	84.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.7	2.2	1.5	82.2
N. Y. K. new	77.2	7.8	7.2	77 3
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.2	5.9	5.2	95.2
Kanebo Spin new	73.2	4.5	3.2	73.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.6	8.3	7.4	67.6
Hitachi Iron Works	89.1	9.3	9.0	89.1
Osaka Exch. new	44.9	5.6	4.6	45.6
Nippon Steel Tube	69.8	70.0	69.5	69.9
Nippon Oil	75.8	6.2	5.8	76.1
S. M. R.	73.6	4.0	3.6	74.0
N. Y. K. old	91.4	2.6	1.2	91.6
Hokkaido Coal	74.0	4.4	4.0	74.4
Kanebo Spin. old	124.9	6.9	4.9	126.9
Toyo Rayon. new	53.6	4.3	3.6	54.3
Kokura Iron Works	54.4	4.5	4.3	54.3
Nippon Beer. new	44.7	4.9	4.7	44.9
Nippon Sugar. new	65.6	6.0	5.6	65.9
Ensuiko Sugar	62.6	2.6	2.3	62.6
Nippon Mining	61.7	1.9	1.6	61.9
Manchou Ind	59.8	9.9	9.8	59 8

Honored for Long Service

Mrs. Haru Nishida, 71, of Yoshigacho, Fushimi, Kyoto, will receive a service medal recently created for her continued service lasting 20 years and 10 months as a lathe worker, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. She entered the Terauchi factory at Fukakusa, Kyoto, in May 1922 and since then has not absent from her work even for a single day.

FISHERY STRENGTH OF NIPPON SURVEYED

15-Year Record Shows Our Country Catches 50 Per Cent of World Fish

Nippon is enjoying self-sufficiency in food supply in spite of the major military operations it is carrying on in and out of Greater East Asia. This is due to the fact that it is one of the biggest agricultural nations in the world. At the same time, the abundant catch it is realizing in all waters, in no smaller measure, is contributing to its self-sufficiency in food supply, says the Kokusei Graph in its January issue.

As a fishery nation, Nippon leads all other countries, including all first-class fishery countries like the United States, Britain, and Norway. The record averaged for the 15 years ending 1935 shows that Nippon catches nearly 50 per cent of fish caught by all the nations of the world.

	Tons
Nippon Proper	3,523,000 (29.7%)
Chosen	1,348,000 (11.4%)
Karafuto	267,000 (2.2%)
Taiwan	70,000 (0.6%)
Kwantung Leased Territory	30,000 (0.3%)
Total for Japan	5,328,000 (44.2%)
World catch	11,821,000 (100%)

About 80 per cent of all catch realized by Nippon Proper is covered by fish as shown in table No. 2 The catch in the northern waters has been almost entirely exported to the foreign market. Therefore, it is not included in the table.

(1) Fishery Products of the World. Including Fish, Shell-fish and Crustaceans
(Unit—1,000 tons)

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Nippon	5,323.8	6,269.7	5,777.7	4,544.8	8,550.6
U.S.A.	1,337.5	1,504.8	1,774.0	1,519.6	1,492.5
Soviet U.	1,547.0	1,550.0	....	....	1,560.0
Britain	947.8	1,011.7	1,036.6	1,107.8	....
Norway	770.1	1,003.9	1,120.2	1,012.0	....
Germany	419.0	491.0	603.0	675.0	722.0
Norway	770.1	1,003.9	1,120.2	1,012.0	....
Canada	390.7	399.0	466.1	454.8	446.6
Spain	387.8	391.2	....	....	....
Alaska	358.5	282.7	410.8	362.8	360.1
Portugal	216.5	213.0	203.4	....	224.4
France	332.4	293.7	318.1	358.7	....
Total*	12,540	14,000			

*Including the catch by other countries.

2. Fishery Products of Nippon Proper (Various Kinds of Fish Only)
(Unit—1,000 tons)

	Coastal waters of Nippon Proper	Deep Seas	By Trawlers	Chosen waters	Taiwan waters
1930	1,538.4	537.2	62.4	69.2	..
1931	1,833.8	586.0	59.0	60.1	0.8
1932	1,886.1	627.0	16.8	65.8	1.2
1933	2,860.6	737.1	50.4	49.2	1.1
1934	2,227.2	726.0	51.7	65.0	0.4
1935	1,029.0	814.6	53.5	110.2	0.1
1936	2,113.5	974.9	52.1	47.6	0.2
1937	1,854.3	861.7	50.2	36.4	0.5
1938	1,685.4	788.5	37.8	23.5	0.4
1939	1,744.7	784.5	36.4	17.7	1.6
1940	1,511.2	792.6	33.8	..	..

TURKEY TO CONSTRUCT HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS

Many Projects Under Contemplation to Exploit Water Power

ANKARA.—Large hydro-electric power plants are to be built in Turkey in exploitation of her water power, according to a number of projects under contemplation.

A plant capable of generating 75,000,000 kilowatt hours is under construction 25 kilometers northwest of Polatl in order to supply the capital with power. A dam holding up 215,000 cubic meters of water of the Nukaria River will be erected.

A second hydro-electric plant will be built at Adala, capable of producing 80,000,000 kilowatt hours for use in the Aegean Sea area.

Further smaller power plants will be built to supply the Turkish Mediterranean coast with electricity. Establishment of these plants will also make it possible to electrify the Turkish railways.

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The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 6)

sent a message to Hojo Ujinao, son of Ujimasa, the latter having nominally retired from active affairs, advising him to come to the capital to pay respect to the Throne, or, in other words, to acknowledge his own supremacy as Kanpaku. But Ujinao, counselled by Ujimasa, returned an answer couched in words of studied insolence. "Would it not be more frank and straightforward to come over here with bow and arrow, instead of seeking my submission in this cheap, gilded manner? I should be glad to receive you, shaft on string, any time you may please to come over."

The Taiko was enraged and forthwith began his warlike preparations against Kanto and the northern clans. In October of the same year, he obtained the Imperial sanction to punish the Hojos, and in December declared war on them. He appointed Hidenaga, his brother to guard the military headquarters in Osaka, and Mori Terumoto to protect Kyoto, and bidding Chosokabe Motochika and other coastal daimyo to assail Odawara by sea route, he ordered Tokugawa Iyeyasu to head the vanguard of the main investing troops advancing along the Tokaido.

(To Be Continued)

ESCORT BATTALION GUARDS HITLER AND HEADQUARTERS

Men Selected From Special Infantry Division—Rommel Was First Commander

BERLIN.—It has been revealed for the first time to the German public how the Fuehrer and his headquarters are protected by the so-called Fuehrer Escort Battalion, which was established at the beginning of the war and whose first commander was Erwin Rommel himself who later became Field-Marshal.

Details on this escort battalion was published for the first time by the German Supreme Command periodical, Die Wehrmacht.

This battalion was selected from the infantry division Gross Deutschland and used as an indepedent unit for special missions.

Companies of this battalion very frequently escorted their Supreme Commander on front line excursions.

The officers of this battalion, however, were frequently exchanged and sent to their original units to prove their mettle in actual fighting, and practically all members of the battalion have received high war decorations.

REICH OPENS INSTITUTE FOR SPINAL MENINGITIS

Research School at Lemberg Is Largest of Its Kind In World

LEMBERG.—The Behring Research Institute for Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—named after Emil V. Behring, famous German bacteriologist and founder of the science of immunology, was opened here recently, in the presence of Governor-General Frank.

In an address made on this occasion, the Governor-General stressed that the experiences of the last war had shown the necessity of taking energetic measures against the spread of cerebro spinal meningitis, immediately upon entry of German troops into the eastern territories.

Victory over this terrible disease, he declared, would be as beneficial as victory on the battlefield.

The newly opened institute at Lemberg is the largest of its kind in the world and will be open for research work not only to German scientists but also those of friendly and allied nations.

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RAMIE, JUTE OUTPUT WILL BE UPPED IN P.I.

Raw Hemp Body Working on 5-Year Plan to Increase Production on Mindanao Island

Maintaining close relations with the Nippon Military Administration in the Philippines, the Raw Hemp Cultivating Association under the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now going ahead with the execution of a five-year plan for a substantial increase in the production of ramie and jute on Mindanao Island, states the Sangyo Keizai.

Under the management of the Military Administration, the first year cultivation of ramie was carried out on Mindanao Island last year and a good harvest is expected this year. From this year on, idle fields will be utilized for the cultivation of Manila hemp and new plantations will be developed among wooded areas for the same purpose with the object of realizing a considerable harvest by 1946.

Ramie has been scarcely cultivated in the Philippines. In view, however, of the geographic advantage there, the Nippon authorities conducted a trial cultivation of this fiber on Mindanao Island last year. They will proceed with the five-year plan there so as to realize a sizable production by 1946.

With a view to cultivating ramie in French Indo-China in addition to the Philippines, the Nippon authorities mapped out last year a schedule to sow chosen seeds of ramie taken from plantations in Taiwan under the guidance of experts. Thus it is expected that plenty of raw materials for fiber clothes will be turned out in the southern regions and an autarchy in clothing materials set up in the Co-Operative Sphere within a few years.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1943

Italy and China

The Government of Italy a few days ago announced its decision to retrocede all its concessions in China and to relinquish its extraterritorial rights to the National Government of China. The measure was reportedly taken up for deliberation on the very day that China, under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, declared war on the common enemies to fight in collaboration with Japan and the Axis Powers. Italy's decision follows by a few days the similar action taken by the Japanese Government.

On the evening of January 14, the Italian Ambassador at Nanking, Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio, called upon President Wang Ching-wei with a message from the Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano to the effect that it would be a source of pleasure to the Italian Government if the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of the concessions should be interpreted as evidence of Italy's desire to respond to the friendly policy pursued by the National Government of China.

This is no mere empty gesture, for the privileges which the Italian Government is relinquishing are considerable. It stands in greatest contrast to the recent action of the governments of the United States and Britain which indulged in the meaningless pretense of promising to return their extraterritorial rights to the Chungking regime after the war is over. This action of the enemy countries is meaningless, for these countries have no longer any concessions or extraterritorial rights to speak of remaining in China. Furthermore the Chungking regime is a refugee regime which is in no position to profit from any retrocession even if the United States and Britain should have any privileges to return. And finally, the action of the enemy countries is a purely empty gesture, for these countries went merely to the extent of promising to return their hypothetical privileges only after the war should be finished. If these countries were really sincere in their professions of friendship for China, if these countries really regarded the Chinese people as their friends and allies, is it not strange that these countries made their empty gesture at such a late time? Why did not these countries relinquish their privileges years ago when they really had some tangible privileges to relinquish, instead of waiting after all their privileges had disappeared anyway? Why did they undignifiedly scramble to make this gesture only after Japan had already announced her decision to return her privileges to the National Government of China?

On the other hand, the action of the Italian Government means a substantial contribution to China, for the Italian concessions in China include the exclusive concession at Tientsin and a share in the Legation Quarter at Peking. This move of the Italian Government will have the effect of markedly enhancing the international status of the National Government of China. Needless to say, the response of the Chinese Government to this Italian action was most favorable, as witnessed by the statement of President Wang Ching-wei.

Although this action may not directly concern Japan, it is nevertheless warmly welcomed by all Japanese. It is one of the outstanding acts of goodwill manifested by Il Duce and his Government, who have consistently shown an understanding and cooperative attitude toward the developments in East Asia during the past years. It concretely recognizes the new situation in Greater East Asia and the firm determination of the peoples of this area to win the war and to complete the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It stands as a symbol of the solid unity of Japan and her Asiatic allies and of the Axis Powers, which will contribute to the final victory and to the realization of the New World Order.

An American Tragedy

Not once since the outbreak of the war well over a year ago have the Americans and the British been on the offensive against the forces of Nippon. It has always been this the results have been brilliant. We have been hearing for 13 months about the ominous offensive plans which our enemies, particularly the United States, have in store but these have turned out to be nothing but false alarms. The newest of these was made by President Roosevelt early this year and it is hardly necessary for us to consider this latest outburst in any other light than as an apologia to the American people.

What interests us is not the threats of Roosevelt and Churchill but the tremendously important fact that the United States and Britain, once regarded as the two most powerful and richest nations on earth, have been unable to take the offensive against us.

The gigantic sums which the United States is spending are largely wasted as far as offensive tactics against this country are concerned. The tank is the most powerful land weapon today and the United States is turning these vehicles out by mass production methods without clearly realizing what they might be used for. The same holds true for America's warship and military aviation projects. The United States and Great Britain which possessed an overwhelming numerical superiority in tanks, warships and warplanes at the outbreak of the war, have seen these implements of war reduced to a fraction of their former numbers by the land, sea and air forces of Nippon. Today our enemies are confronted with the task of replenishing these losses. Although they may build tanks and warships and warplanes, there are some things which they can never replenish, like Corregidor and Singapore.

If the present war has taught our enemies anything it must be the futility of meeting Japan on the field of battle, whether it be on land, on the sea or in the air, with present-day weapons of war. It is not science, invention and technology alone which produce great armies and navies. Behind the courage and patriotism of Nippon's fighting men is the history of 2603 years of a nation united under a single Reigning Family.

For 20 years the high militarists of both the United States and Britain thought only in terms of defense—the first line of defense on the Rhine, the impregnable wall, the underground fortress of Corregidor, Gibraltar, Singapore, Pearl Harbor, and the British and American navies. The advantage of defense was as three to one, and it could be proved by theory. There was more wishfulness than science in it, and, moreover, it was a popular doctrine. Believing it, the American and British people felt secure and at the same time limited their outlays for armament and lived luxuriously. The tragic fact to the British was that superiority of defense had passed its apex. The next phase had come and only the Japanese and the Germans saw it. In the evolution of weapons, which is continuous, there is a cycle. By alternating phases the advantage passes from offense to defense and back again. In the present war it is with offense, as the Japanese Army and Navy have proven beyond any shadow of doubt.

Changing conditions modify the art and practice of warfare. Upon this fact the Japanese have founded a new strategy and a new tactic. What has happened during the past 13 months has proved this. The British lion and the American eagle are at bay licking their wounds and Japan has a definite superiority. Nothing the Americans and the British can do will alter the situation. The quicker they see that fact, the better will it be for them. They have now to face the truth that in the present phase of the war the more they strive to regain their former strongholds, the deeper will they sink into the mire. The boastful words of Roosevelt about what the United States will do this year cause no premonition on this side of the Pacific.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 17, 1942

From Our Own Files

The splendid results achieved by the Imperial Navy in causing losses to enemy shipping as of January 10, in the course of the War of Greater East Asia were announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday. Enemy ships sunk by our submarines, 20, totaling 132,000 tons; sunk by aircraft, 10, totaling 57,000 tons; sunk by other means, 1, totaling 2,000 tons. Enemy ships captured numbered 78, totaling 171,000 tons.

* * *

The High Command of the Netherlands East Indies has announced that Japanese planes bombed the island of Amboina, of the Moluccas on January 14. Other formations of Japanese warplanes on January 12 and 13 carried out repeated bombing attacks against Borneo and Kolonodale, Celebes, the communique added, according to a report from Lisbon.

* * *

A large formation of Japanese Army bombers accompanied by fighters on January 15 carried out the fifth daylight attack over Singapore and bombed the Sembawan and Tengah airports and also military objectives at Endau on the east coast of Johore State, the Imperial Headquarters announced

NEW YEAR IS HARBINGER OF DECISIVE VICTORIES

Japan Will Continue to Inflict Grave Losses on U.S.

By KEN OSHIMA
(From the Kaizo)

The year 2603 heralds the advent of a second spring in the War of Greater East Asia. It is the beginning of a year promising victories in battle. Simultaneously, it is a harbinger of a second year of decisive battles—a year of certain victory.

What the White House always has proclaimed—the year 1943 for a counter-offensive—has come. Virginio Gayda of the Popolo d'Italia, prophesying the general military situation of a world at war, declared that the first half of the year 1943 will find the Axis forces triumphant in their decisive offensive which they will have launched. In the latter half of the year, however, the counter-attack of the anti-Axis forces will have become intensified. In that year, he said, an all-out decisive battle between the Axis and enemy forces is likely to develop.

Both of the two active battlefields at the end of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia—the battleground in the Solomon South Pacific and the north African front—were touched off in either case by the Anglo-American forces.

On the first anniversary of the War, President Roosevelt told the American people that the first year was a series of tragedies for America in the Pacific and in Europe.

The problem, nevertheless, cannot be confined merely to a question of victory or defeat in the Solomons or in North Africa. It is essential that we consider from a comprehensive, strategic point of view the American and British plans for counter-attack with which they conduct their war strategy.

Puleston's Idea

According to recent reports, Captain W. D. Puleston, former Chief of the United States Navy Intelligence Division, in his book entitled "The New Strategy in the Pacific" emphasized the following points:

That the Japanese attack compelled the Anglo-American forces to stage a retreat of more than 3,000 kilometers; that as the two great strategic bases—Hawaii in the Pacific and Ceylon in the Indian Ocean—were not lost, a counter-offensive against Japan is still in the realm of possibility; that the possession of these two strong advance posts protects the weak points in the Anglo-American armor—the bottle-necks at Suez and Panama; that as long as the advance bases of India, Australia and Chungking exists, America should not give up hopes of a simultaneous offensive against Japan along all fronts.

According to latest reports, there is one item worthy of note in the basic tactical plans for an Anglo American offensive which were adopted at the Joint Allied War Conference. What William Winters, the radio announcer on military affairs, said immediately following the Battle of the South Pacific may be cited here for he serves as spokesman for the United States army authorities.

Winters' Comment

The commentator declared that although the United States and Britain have been at pains in attempting right along to break the pressure of war, they have now discovered two strategic lines of defense. One, he said, is the Pacific line running from the American continent to Hawaii, through the Fanning Island, Samoa, the Fiji Islands and thence to Australia and New Zealand with its flanks protected by the islands of Midway, Johnston, Baker, Gilbert, Santa Cruz and the Solomons.

The other is the strategic line of defense in the Atlantic stretching from the islands in the Caribbean to South America via Central America, thence across the Atlantic through Saint Paul Island to West Africa where the French possessions of Dakar and Liberia constitute the bridgeheads. The line further extends to Cairo, according to the commentator, via Nigeria, Douala, Bangui, Juba and Khartoum or from Capetown, Mozambique, Madagascar and then to Suez. Its flank would be guarded by the Cape Verde islands, Canary and Madeira Islands and the Azores or the northwest African possessions.

In this connection, three deductions can be made. Firstly, at the Allied War Conference between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, the Netherlands and other defunct governments, war efforts of individual countries were abandoned in favor of a composite, combined execution of the war with the pivotal country being the United States. Secondly, under the present exigencies of war the anti-Axis forces have come to place importance on conducting war operations upon a global basis. Thirdly, the enemy plans to launch a counter-attack on the East and West by first subjugating the southern hemisphere.

The first move toward world domination led by the United States can be discerned in the offensives in the Solomons and in Africa as seen in the fact that the United

the South Pacific with its entire fleet while they employed valuable convoys in their attack across the Atlantic.

Upon his return from an inspection tour of the various front lines in the Pacific as war correspondent of the New York Times, Hanson Baldwin said that prominent military leaders whom he interviewed believed that for the United States Japan was an enemy to be feared more than Germany.

Japan is America's most feared enemy. This needs no explanation from Ambassador Grew or from President Roosevelt for it is the absolute truth, these leaders maintained according to Mr. Baldwin. It's needless to state, the commentator said, that present battles must be considered as a part of a world war. Facts derived from actual battles moreover, prove the falsity of the heads who planned to "overthrow Germany first, Japan second." The military heads with whom Baldwin conferred are strongly opposed, he said, to the opinion held by General MacArthur and others that the military situation in the Pacific is of more importance than that in Europe.

While the United States and Britain are expending prodigious efforts in a long time war to overthrow Germany, they will not be able to find any basis for a counter-offensive in the Pacific or Indian Oceans should Japan in the meantime enlarge her theater of operations. The present military situation in the Pacific does not allow for any moment of hesitation, Baldwin concluded.

As the "Arsenal of the Democracies" it is a foregone conclusion that the United States will challenge seek to expand the numerical strength of its army. We must continue winning victories by launching counter-offensive for counter-offensive and increase production in the war of production.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
Member of the Diet
And Formerly Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

The National Government of China under Mr. Wang Ching-wei's leadership has formally declared war upon the United States and Britain, thereby aligning itself with Japan in the present War of Greater East Asia, although for all practical purposes, the National Government has been at war with America and Britain for some time already.

The war funds necessary for Chungking's continued resistance have been supplied by America and Britain, who have also supplied it with the requisite arms and war materials. Thus, it will be seen that the National Government has, in practice, been at war with America and Britain who have been manipulating Chungking as their vanguard. In exploiting Chungking in this way, America and Britain were prompted by the desire to restrain Japan and to prevent her from extending much aid to the Axis Powers. In other words, they have been exploiting the Chinese people in order to improve their own position in the war.

This can be proved, for instance, by the circumstances leading the American Government's notorious Note of November 26, 1941, to Japan. It will be recalled that when, during the negotiations between Japan and America for a peaceful settlement of the situation, America showed signs of modifying her policy toward Japan to some extent, the diplomatic representative of Chungking in Washington chose to use some minatory tactics, advising the authorities at Washington that if they altered their attitude toward Japan, Chungking would conclude peace with Japan. This threat had the immediate effect of making America reconsider and issue the Note of November 26, 1941, which, as a virtual challenge to Japan, was directly responsible for the precipitation of the War of Greater East Asia. For the purpose of promoting their own interests, America and Britain felt it absolutely necessary to have Chungking continue its hostile action against Japan. Inveigled into a false course by the self-seeking tactics devised by America and Britain, Chungking has kept up its resistance both against Japan and against the National Government which, acting in collaboration with Japan, has been working earnestly for the maintenance and promotion of the tranquility and security of East Asia.

When the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brought them into actual warfare with Japan, America and Britain felt all the more the necessity of using Chungking as their vanguard. Accordingly, they extended loans to Chungking, supplied it with some war planes, stationed air units there and sent one emissary after another, all with the object of making Chungking stick to its war of resistance.

Such being the case, although it was the Chungking elements which have been nominally at war with the National Government, America and Britain were really the influences in the background of these hostile elements. The National Government has, therefore, long been virtually at war with America and Britain.

Japan's objective in the War of Greater East Asia is to establish a new order in Greater East Asia on an ethical basis and to enable all States and races in Greater East Asia to have their proper places.

For the past hundred years, China has been treated unjustly, oppressed and exploited mercilessly by America and Britain. Opium was forced on her, territory was wrested from her, indemnities were exacted from her, concessions and leased territories were arbitrarily established, unequal treaties were forced on her and various kinds of rights and interests were monopolized by these Powers, with the result that China was reduced to a semi-colonial status.

It was, in such circumstances, the ardent desire of all the Chinese people to restore their country to its original status and safeguard East Asia by throwing off the yoke of unlawful oppression and unjust treatment to which their country had long been subjected. In order to realize this aspiration of the entire Chinese people, it was necessary to drive out of China the Anglo-American influence which constituted the source of all kinds of oppression, exploitation and injustice committed against that country.

China was aware of this necessity for many years, but unfortunately she lacked the power requisite for the accomplishment of this difficult undertaking. She had no alternative, therefore, but to await the opportunity for carrying out her cherished desire while endeavoring, in the meantime, to foster her own power. Crafty America and Britain were too shrewd to be ignorant of all this, and consequently they indulged in all cunning schemes designed to instigate internal strife and dissension in China, so as to prevent China from acquiring power, sufficient to eliminate the Anglo-American influence.

However, Japan succeeded in sweeping the Anglo-American influence completely out of China shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a circumstance which afforded the Chinese people the long-awaited opportunity of restoring their country and safeguarding East Asia.

It was not China's intention to make use of this unique opportunity without some efforts on her own part to deserve it, and accordingly she decided to cooperate with Japan to the utmost. It was for this reason that, on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei proclaimed the policy of his Government to share happiness and hardships with Japan and that the Republic of China has since been collaborating with Japan in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Such being the case, the declaration of war just issued by the National Government was nothing more or less than a formal proclamation of what it has already been doing in practice. By this declaration, China has entered the war, in fact as well as in name, against America and Britain, and there is no impugning the fact that the part to be played by China in the War of Greater East Asia hereafter will be more important than hitherto.

The Republic of China has hitherto been sharing hardships with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, but she has also been sharing happiness with Japan at the same time. For instance, it must have given China great satisfaction to see the American and British influences which had oppressed and exploited her country for the past hundred years driven from her country by Japan.

Next, it must have given China another cause for happiness to observe that by getting the oppressive and unjust Anglo-American influence eliminated from China by Japan, the main obstacles to the resuscitation of the Republic of China have been removed.

The Republic of China must find still another cause for felicitation in the fact that on the occasion of China's participation in the war, Japan promised the retrocession of the concessions, the abolition of extraterritorial rights and consent to the recovery by China of the administrative rights in the International Settlements of Shanghai and Amoy, which are at present under Japanese control, and in the Legation Quarter of Peking, for this means the complete liberation of China from the shackles of unequal treaties.

It is of particular importance that these pledges were given by Japan on her own initiative. Equally significant is it that, as is clear from the statement made by President Wang Ching-wei himself, China's entry into the war was an absolutely voluntary act on the part of China—not a course decided upon at Japan's request.

The Republic of China took the course under discussion from her own strong conviction, and Japan, appreciative of China's action, took the initiative in giving China the above-mentioned important promises. This embodies one manifestation of Japan's fundamental policy of building a new order in Greater East Asia on an ethical basis.

It is most desirable that Japan and China should go on sharing happiness and tribulations together until the object of the War of Greater East Asia is attained and until a new order based on ethical principles is firmly established in Greater East Asia. The declaration of war just made by China upon America and Britain may well be regarded as marking her fresh start in this important direction.

In the Periodicals

Toa, Vol. 16, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toakai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Character of the Greater East Asia War and Political Object, Background of All Centering in Kuomintang Party, Peace and Order in North China and Hsinminkai, Military Administration in Java, Relations Between British-India and Russia, Historical Observation and Present Phase of Tibet, Rural Pacification Work of the National Government of China, China's Land Problem and Policy, and Price Pro-

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

One year after his conquest of Kyushu, Hideyoshi staged one of the most spectacular social events the Imperial capital had ever witnessed: he solicited and obtained the Emperor's most gracious condescension to visit the Jurakudai, the newly-constructed official residence of the Kwanpaku.

It would easily take a volume to describe all the pomp and magnificence which characterized this amazing event. The fabled account of the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon's palace must pale into insignificance in comparison with the wonderful pictures of the pageants, ceremonies, gifts, and entertainment on this occasion. The Jurakudai itself, according to the glowing description given in the Taikoki, was an edifice in every detail worthy of the official home of the Kanpaku, the proudest officer under the Throne. Surrounded with double walls of stout stones, the mansion was entered through colossal gateways, whose pillars were of iron and the massive doors panelled with copper. The mansion itself had a roof of varnished tile, topped with golden dolphins which shone dazzlingly in the sun. Within the mansion or in its main halls the decorations on the ceiling and on the walls and screens as well as the furniture "glistened and sparkled as in the firmament of heaven."

The gardens, as seen from these halls, were planted with the rarest of trees and rocks requisitioned from famous temples in Nara and adjacent districts, in the laying of which, the finest of craftsmen and artists were employed, the various daimyo vying with one another to provide them.

The construction of the Jurakudai was so timed as to be in readiness to receive Hideyoshi upon his return from his victorious exploits in Kyushu. He then prayed and secured the Throne's august consent to honor him with a visit thither.

Hideyoshi as Train-Holder

Early in the morning of April 14, 1588, Hideyoshi proceeded to the Imperial Palace and personally superintended all matters relating to departure. As the Emperor walked from the audience-hall to the vestibule where He was to take the ox-drawn palanquin, Hideyoshi followed, holding the train of the long-trailing Imperial robe like a humble page. After the Imperial pageant had left, he set out, in a smaller cortege of his own, to the Jurakudai. The whole procession extended for nearly a mile, six thousand persons participating, including the noblest lords and ladies of the Court and the most powerful of the feudatories. It was said that the head of the procession had reached the Jurakudai long before the last of it had departed from the Imperial Palace.

The august pleasure evinced by the Emperor and the various delicate honors which had been bestowed upon Kanpaku, the gifts presented by him to the Emperor and to all the courtiers and warriors, and the high ceremonies, banquets, entertainments which had taken place one after another in breathless succession during the four-day Imperial sojourn at the Jurakudai can only be described in superlatives of beauty, grandeur, and magnificence.

Political Motives

Hideyoshi had a strong political motive behind his apparently bottomless love of display and splendor which was thought to have dictated the historic Jurakudai event. One of the ceremonial features of this occasion was the solemn pledge of loyalty to the Throne which he had all the daimyo make. They swore their wholehearted loyalty to the Throne, to perform their duties as feudatories with selfless justice and humanity, and, last but not least, to "obey the Kanpaku implicitly in whatever he should command them to do." They were also made to sign their names to it with binding oaths. They were made to swear that all the gods and Buddhas of the shrines and temples throughout the sixty states of Nippon might visit them with instantaneous and direct punishments if they broke this pledge.

Insolent Reply

The august occasions were attended, of course, by most of the great daimyo throughout the empire but there were a few exceptions, namely, Hojo of Odawara, Lord of the eight Kanto provinces, and the lords of Dewa and Mutsu in the extreme north. Hideyoshi surmised, however, that these recalcitrants would be dazzled by his recent mighty demonstrations in Kyoto into instant submission and would hasten to make up for lost time with copious apologies for their procrastination. Not so, however, the proud Hojos. They pleaded business or illness as an excuse and would not fall in with Hideyoshi plans.

So in May, that is, a month after the Jurakudai functions, Hideyoshi